THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

——NO SWELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE EMMA OF THE COURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

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Review of New Books.

Travels in Russia, Persia, Turkey, and Greece, in 1828–9. By Thomas Alcock.

This volume, is the production of Mr. Alcock, of Curzon Street, and of Kingswood Warren, Epsom, who was, we believe, a member of the Parliament before last. The tour he performed was one such as few but Englishmen, and but few of them, with all their energy, spirit, and thirst for information, are in the habit of attempting; for in eighteen months, avoiding much of common routes, he traversed a considerable portion of Southern Europe and Asia, as an indication of some of the leading points will shew, namely, Calais, Blenheim, Vienna, Cracow, Brody, Odessa, Sevastopol, Nikita, Alushta, Sudack, Kersch, Taman, Karass, Caucasus, Tiflis, Erivan, Ararat, Makoo, Tabreez, Tehraun, Kirmanshah, Sennah, Hoey, Wan, Arzroom, Tokat, Constantinople, Nice, Therapia, Tenedos, Egina, Napoli, Sparta, Corinth, Athens, Corfu, Milan, Paris, andCalais again! This includes a *giro* of about a thousand miles in Persia, from and back to Tabreez; and a journey *en courier* thence through Asia Minor to the capital of Turkey.

As Mr. Alcock, however, has been content with a very rapid glance, we must merely employ the favor in hand by taking an equally rapid glance at it. At page 2, we find ourselves in Vienna: previous to which the author says—

"On leaving Ulm, when we approached the village of Hochstadt, our interrogations about Blenheim were answered with a vacant stare! but it was not a little gratifying to the ears of an Englishman, and quite sufficient to identify the memorable spot, to find that the name of Malbrook was still familiar to the ignorant peasants of the neighborhood. The position of the French and Bavarians at Schellenburg, close to Donawert, is still very easily to be traced. The duke took it by assault a few days before the battle of Blenheim."

At Tiflis, our extract reads: "We visited here the remains of an ancient temple of the fire-worshippers, at present converted into the dwelling of an old Georgian woman; there was nothing in the ruin itself worthy of observation. The old lady was employed in making a bridal dress for her daughter, of more value, apparently, than her whole property; such is the oriental love of finery. In the interior of the country we happened to see the merriment of a wedding, which consisted chiefly of dancing and drinking. The men were formed in a ring, leaping and hallooing with such vigor, that the exercise was excessive; and the bride and bridegroom, standing together, having on their heads crowns of gilded ornaments to distinguish them, as is generally the custom in marriages of the Greek church, looked like two egregious fools [an appearance not altogether uncommon even in England, though the parties were no crowns]. Before the possession of Georgia by the Russians, the women wore their faces covered, according to the fashion and religion of their eastern neighbors; but as the result of all sudden conversions is generally a falling into the contrary extremes, they now volunteer a greater display of their charms than is becoming, and which, leaving nothing to the imagination, destroys the interest one would otherwise take in the contemplation of their handsome features. There are twenty eight thousand inhabitants in Tiflis, and it is a very flourishing town, carrying on considerable trade with the East and Moscow. It is probable that its commerce will continue to increase, and that a new channel of communication will be opened by the Black Sea, thro' the province of Gournel, having Poti as the port, from whence there is a good road, which will enable them to trade directly with the Mediterranean. We arrived at Tiflis a few days after the return of Count Paskevitch's army from a series of successes against the Turks; having first taken Kars after some resistance; Akhalkalaki, which capitulated; and then Akhalstic, where the general was employed five days in entrenching himself on one side of the town only, during which time there was an encounter, and five hundred Turks were killed; he then besieged it from the opposite side; the *ruse de guerre* succeeded, though not without difficulty, or before five or six thousand Turks (the Russian accounts say more) were killed. The siege occupied ten days altogether. In addition to the places already mentioned that fell into the hands of Russia in the campaign of 1828, may be added Poti, Anapa, Diadeen, Bayazeed, Topra-Kalla, and Ardahagn. On some occasions the Turks fought like madmen; so great indeed was their antipathy to the Russians, that even the women blackened their faces, and did their utmost against them.—The desperation of the Turks led them to acts of pertinacious courage scarcely conceivable. An officer told me he had seen an old woman present a pistol at some Cossacks who had entered her house after the siege; the soldiers unwilling to kill so old and infirm a person, besought her to drop the weapon; she refused, and they were obliged to run her through with the bayonet. Others, carried by the fanaticism of their religion, threw themselves into the flames, rather than incur the ignominy of becoming slaves to Christians."

The following is a curious illustration of the military discipline of Russia:

"One of the regiments of guards generally stationed at St. Petersburgh, was in Georgia at this time, having been sent there in disgrace, for this is a customary mode of punishment in the Russian army. The officers of this corps are so superior in every respect to those of other regiments, that they can scarcely be supposed to belong to the same service. They are the *elite* of the army, and were of great service in doing the honors of the ball [a ball at Tiflis], and making it such as would have done credit to any regiment in any country. All of them speak French, and German is very generally understood; the Russians indeed are remarkably good linguists; their own language is so difficult, and such are the combinations of sounds, and the variety of accents, that those who speak Russ have a great facility in acquiring other languages. It is not an unfrequent custom also to transfer officers in disgrace from one regiment to another; thus no more disagreeable punishment can be imagined for an officer of the guards, than to be sent from Petersburgh or Moscow, to serve in a regiment on the coast of the Black or Caspian Sea. For greater offences they are sometimes reduced to the ranks, and are obliged to fall in with the men on parade, although they are mostly allowed certain privileges, such as a servant to clean their horse, if in the cavalry; and they may generally hope to be reinstated on good behavior. Similar degradations take place in the navy; for I remember, whilst in the Mediterranean, hearing of an officer who had been a *capitaine de frégate*, on some offence being reduced to the condition of a simple sailor, and being seen swabbing the decks of the vessel he had previously commanded."

We must finish with the very striking and important portraits of the three great monarchs, as drawn from personal observation by Mr. Alcock.

"The czar, at Odessa, full of energy and activity, was on the point of embarking for Varna, which was daily expected to fall. He is a superb man in person, of good countenance, and without the least ostentation; being dressed in the simplest manner, attended only by three or four courtiers. He seemed engrossed by one object alone—that of carrying on the war vigorously. He is deservedly loved by his subjects—for he is very desirous to improve their condition; and so much good is said of him by strangers, as well as by his own people, that he is greatly to be esteemed as an individual, and as a monarch to be respected and admired. There could not be a greater contrast to the czar than the shah of Persia. Squatting in his oriental apartment, dressed in large flowing robes of cachemere, with boquets of roses casting their perfume in the air, fountains of water playing before him; a black and brilliant beard, and remarkably agreeable countenance; all combined to render the appearance of his majesty peculiarly attractive. As we approached his presence, we passed by a long train of his courtiers, and bowed to him three different times, throwing off our slippers at the second bowing, and waiting for an invitation to proceed, which did not fail to come with all the grace and winning manner of the distinguished Persian. * * *

"The former Persian Ambassador in England, now minister for foreign affairs, presented us; and we stood at the end of a moderately sized room, whilst the shah addressed us in a manner the most flattering to our country, and drew a comparison between the Russians and ourselves, not very complimentary to the former. He said, 'that England and Persia were one; that we had been intimately connected for thirty years, and had never had any disputes; but the first moment a Russian embassy came, a most melancholy event occurred.' It will be remembered, that the massacre of the embassy took place a few days before our arrival at the Persian capital. He then dismissed us, offering to appoint one of his servants to attend us on our journey, which we readily accepted. The effeminacy and childishness of this great monarch, compared with the energetic character and the mental and bodily exertions of the Emperor Nicholas, were extremely apparent. Let us now speak of the haughty monarch of Turkey—of him who has had the daring to attempt reforms that had previously caused two revolutions, and the death of two sultans, his predecessors. His pride is, indeed, not less than we could have supposed from what we had always read and heard. I had several opportunities of seeing his majesty, on horseback, and in his barge on the Asphorus; but the best view I had of him was at the audience of our ambassador. Upon this occasion his eyes (very large and dark) darted from side to side with a quickness scarcely conceivable, whilst he endeavored to penetrate the characters of those presented before him.—His countenance is most singularly striking, full of resolution and fire; a broad open face, with a dark beard, which being clipped, and made short and stubby, loses all it natural beauty and elegance, and appeared to me with peculiar disadvantage, having recently left a country whose only excellence perhaps consists in the beauty of this unusual but graceful appendage. The Sultan of the Mahometan empire is so great a being in his own estimation, that he does not condescend to address the representative of the king of England but through his minister; or to receive him before he has been fed and clothed, and rendered fit to appear in his presence. It is, indeed, curious that the English, or any European nation, can reconcile themselves to such degrading indignities."—*London Literary Gazette.*

Racing Calendar.

June 15, 1831.

MR. EDITOR:—Apprehensive that the style of my communications, as well as the matter, would only lumber up the pages of your useful work, and trespass on the time of your subscribers, I have been deterred from transmitting some articles, under a persuasion, that, if any thing from my pen found its way into the Turf Register, it would be more indebted to your condescending politeness than to its own merit. But being, of late, given to understand that some productions of "*An Old Turfman*," among others, the description of the great match between Eclipse and Henry, have been perused, and with some little interest, by a portion of our readers, I am emboldened, once more, (by way of record) to send you farther accounts of the principal matches which have been run over the Union course, since that between Eclipse and Henry, up to the present date.

October 3*d*, 1825. Match for $5000, each stake: four mile heats.

Mr. John C. Stevens's ch. c. Trouble, formerly Pot8os; four years old; 108 lbs.

Mr. C. H. Hall's b. c. Lance, (full brother to Ariel,) by Eclipse; 108 lbs.

This race occasioned considerable interest, in consequence of the same horses having ran a similar match, in October last, which was then won by Lance, from bad management (as was then judged by some,) on the part of his antagonist; he not making play sufficiently soon.

Even betting.

First heat.—About 2 o'clock they went off; Lance obtaining the lead, but closely followed by Trouble, who made play, and a spirited run was kept up. In the commencement of the fourth mile Trouble obtained the lead, which he maintained, coming in about a length a head.

The odds were now five and six to four in favor of the winner of the heat.

Second heat.—Trouble made play from the score, closely followed by Lance, for nearly two miles, when it was evident that the latter had no chance; he being dead beat at the termination of the third mile.—Won easy by Trouble.

Time not taken down.

Match for $5000, (each stake;) one mile heats.

Mr. Henry Lynch's gr. f. Ariel, by Eclipse; three years old; 95 lbs.

Mr. W. R. Johnson's b. c. Layfayette, by Virginia; three years old; 98 lbs.

This being a match between the north and south, and the reputation of the respective horses standing very high, it excited great interest, and was a great betting race. Five to four on the horse.

The horses uncovered well. Ariel was rode by Mr. J. C. Van Mater's black boy Harry, and Lafayette by Bob Wooden.

First heat.—There was a false start, and the horse went nearly half way round the turn before he could be taken up. At the second attempt they got off pretty even; the mare about half her length in advance, and a smart rally ensued for the lead. After going about 100 yards, they were head and head; and, in this position, they kept up a severe struggle, without either gaining, for about one-third of the mile, which brought them to the middle of the straight run, on the back part of the course. The mare now began to drop the horse; and, by the time they had got to the end of the straight run, about half a mile from the start, she was full half her length a head. In going round the second turn, or third quarter, she drew out clear of him, which distance she maintained, beating him, up the run-in, about a length.

Time 1 m. 49 s.

Second heat.—The horses appeared at the summons, without exhibiting any symptoms of distress. In moving up to the start, the signal was not given, in consequence of their not coming up evenly together; and, after passing the goal about 10 rods, they were both checked. At the second attempt, the signal was given, but under great disadvantage to the horse. They came up, under movement, at a gentle gallop, or, what is termed a moving start; the mare having the inside, and both actually past the starting post a full length, or a length and a half, before the tap of the drum was given. The rider of Lafayette, not hearing the signal as he passed the post, naturally concluded that it was, as in the preceding attempt, withheld, and gave his horse a sharp and sudden jerk, in order to stop him, which had the effect desired, in the very act of which the signal was given. The velocity of the mare, on the contrary, was not checked; and she, in consequence, got clear off, obtaining an advantage of *two*, if not *three lengths*. It was a very unfair start; the horses ought to have been recalled.

Lafayette, however, made gallant play; and, after getting about half round the turn, by a quarter of a mile, he ran up to, and challenged the mare, which was accepted, and they kept up a severe contest for the next half mile; but, in going round the second turn or sweep, the mare opened out, and entered upon the stretch clear of him, beating in about 15 feet.

Time, 1 m. 15 s.

October 31*st*. Match for $20,000, (each stake;) three mile heats.

Gen. Wm. Wynn's b. m. Flirtilla, by Sir Archy; dam by Robin Redbreast; five years old; 113 lbs.

Mr. Henry Lynch's gr. f. Ariel, by Eclipse; dam by Financier;* three years old; 87 lbs.

This match grew out of a very extraordinary challenge, given by the owner of Ariel, at the dinner table, in the club room, on the 4th inst. *to run Ariel, four mile heats, against any nag, to be named, for* $1,000 *on each turn or quarter pole* (*four turns to the mile*) *and* $10,000 *on the main race.* This was not taken. On the day following, he gave a second challenge, to run Ariel, four mile heats, against any horse, mare or gelding, *that might then be named*, that day six weeks, for $20,000, which was accepted by Dr. Wyche, of North Carolina, who named Flirtilla, and offered to increase the bet to $50,000, which was not acceded to. A gentleman present, confederate with the owner of Ariel, a few minutes afterwards, made two other bets with Dr. Wyche, of $5,000 each; thus the match, although nominally for $20,000, was, in point of effect, for $30,000.—By a subsequent arrangement, the distance was altered from four to three mile heats, and the 31st of that month (October) agreed upon as the day of trial. The grey filly, which had been trained for the race, between her and Lafayette, by Mr. Richard Jackson, (and who, I must in justice say, brought her to the post in tip-top order,) was taken out of his hands, and her future management, or preparation, confided to Mr. Samuel Laird, a trainer of some experience, whose recent success had rendered him popular. And Flirtilla, who had heretofore been trained by Gen. Wynn's black servant Charles, under the general's superintendence, was now put under the direction of Mr. William R. Johnson. Ariel also changed her rider; and, in place of Black Harry, who had rode her admirably against Lafayette, Mr Laird's nephew Madison Laird, was chosen as her jockey.—Bob. Wooden rode Flirtilla.

After the termination of the regular purse races, on the 6th inst. business called me to the north. I did not return until the 30th consequently, had viewed neither of the horses during the latter part of their train.—Some of my friends, who had taken a pretty deep interest, were desirous I would examine their condition and give my opinion. In pursuance of which, I repaired to the stables, on the afternoon immediately preceding the day of the race, and was politely permitted, by the owners of the respective horses, to take a view. I found Ariel by no means in the order to be desired: her coat was harsh, and her skin clap't down tight, exhibiting infallible signs of her having been overmarked, or having had her pores collapsed; and I, without hesitation, told a friend, who had backed her, that she was wrong; that whether she won or lost, she would not relieve herself by perspiring freely, either while running or after the heat; that nothing but an accident or a miracle could give her the race, and advised him to get his money off. On the other hand, the coat of Flirtilla had a satin-like gloss; the skin, when taken hold of, showed nothing like adhesion to the body, and handled like a rich, pliable, yet elastic velvet. She was drawn completely into muscle, yet fresh upon her legs; while her animated countenance gave assurance that her spirits were unbroken.

Betting went on briskly—no odds asked or given.

At length the long and anxious wished-for day arrived; and, with the exception of the great match, between Eclipse and Henry, the course was never more thronged. Numbers arrived from the south, and the northern sportsmen were on the ground to a man.

Betting went on merrily, and some individuals had from $7,000 to $15,000 at stake.

The hour of 1 was now at hand, and the bugle sounded the call: the summons was obeyed. Next was heard the orders, "saddle," "mount," "come up." The signal tap next resounded, and off they flew. Each presently took a hard pull, with intent to wait upon his adversary; but the light weight was unable to restrain the impetuosity of the grey filly, and necessity compelled him to lead.—The bay mare now trailed close in her rear, and thus they proceeded, at a moderate rate, to the end of the first round or mile; run in slow time, 2 m. 12 s. Here stood Mr. Johnson, upon whom the lively Bob Wooden, as he advanced, fixed an eye, which quickly caught the signal to *make play*. He dashed forward, and, as by a single bound, was three lengths a head, before young Laird, taken by surprise, could call out the filly. Away they went, at a killing pace; and, as they passed round to the termination of the second mile, the bay mare still leading, was heard "Hold her steady, and let her go." The stride was excessive, the gather quick, the stroke regular; no floundering, no laboring, no dwelling, no clambering, nothing abroad, the rate was tremendous; thus they went along, until they arrived at the middle of the back part of the course, in the third or last round; the gray filly trailing full twenty yards. Here she let out, and, as if with magic speed, came up, challenged, and took the lead; all in the run of forty rods, and before she arrived at the half mile pole of this last round. Flirtilla, however, followed in a determined and spirited manner; but Ariel kept up her rate, and although she dropped a little, coming up the stretch, came in from three to four lengths a head.

Time of running the 1st mile in this heat, - - - - 2 m. 12 s.

Time of running the two last miles, - - - - - 3 m. 47 s.

Time of running the heat, 5 m. 59 s.

I took a view of the horses, as soon as they were stripped and led off to their rubbing places. Ariel appeared a little swollen about the loins, what is termed filleted; did not perspire freely, or relieve herself as she ought. Flirtilla showed also some symptoms of distress; but nothing which indicated being overmarked. The race I now considered (baring accidents) insured to Flirtilla.

Second heat.—Flirtilla went to work in earnest; she challenged at the start, passed ahead, and kept up a telling pace; Ariel following with all her power, but each round dropping further and further behind. In the second mile it was evident that her chance was out. Towards the termination of the last mile, when Flirtilla entered upon the quarter stretch, she had beaten the grey filly full 100 yards, and thus far in advance was she when she passed the four mile distance, 40 rods from home; but as she neared the crowd, and had arrived within 20 or 25 rods of the winning post, became sulky or restive, refused to run, actually braced herself, and it was with the greatest difficulty that her rider prevented her from coming to a full stop. Young Laird, having given up all idea of winning the heat, and intending barely to drop within the distance post, seeing that something was the matter, clapped whip and spur to the filly, and brought her up at a rattling pace; but it was too late, the distance, yet to be measured, too short; one more stride would have given him the heat. It was a hair-breadth business;—adjudged to Flirtilla by only six inches.

Time, 5 m. 54 1-2 s.

Two to one on Flirtilla.

Third heat.—It was evident that Flirtilla had the field at command, and that nothing, save her restiveness, left any chance to Ariel. At the summons they both took their stations, and the signal being given, went off at a rattling pace; Flirtilla taking the lead, and keeping on at a life or death-like pace, apparently determined neither to give or receive quarter. Bob Wooden had orders to keep her steadily on, and he did so; gradually dropping the filly, who, in the second round, was dead beat. She, however, kept up a hopeless struggle to the last, falling in the rear full 100 yards.

Thus terminated a match, twice lost to the northern sportsmen, which proper preparation, or good management, would have given them. So much for changing a successful trainer and rider. The epitaph, "I was well and wished to be better—took physic, and here I am," was never more fully verified than in this case.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

Turf Register.

* For the full pedigrees of Ariel, Financier, and dam of Tippo Saib, see Turf Register of this number.

Miscellany.

From the London Courier.

PAGANINI IN LONDON.

"Marvellous Paganini! divine Paganini!" says Leigh Hunt in his *Tatler*, and who so competent as our old friend of the *Indicator* to discover the merits or detect the defects, if he had any, of Paganini? But he has none—he is all grace—all beauty—(his instrument we mean, not his person, for that is only tolerable, when his eyes light up with a fire of musical inspiration, and we look with pleasure on a face scarcely earthly, if indeed it can be called human)—all perfection.

We went last night—like the old gentleman described by Matthews, who found nothing come up to the description of others ("they say so much of every thing,")—prepared for disappointment. We went, too, with a sort of prejudice against the Signor for his apparent cupidity. His marvellous talents prevented the one, and a little explanation from a friend of the Signor, showing that he had erred through bad counsel only, removed the other. We were enraptured. His heavenly notes, now rising into a swell which filled the theatre, now sinking into a sort of whisper, full of pathos and expression—scarcely a sound, and yet audible to all—are still in our ears. We are almost unfit to say what we heard, for, to those who did not hear him, we may appear extravagant; those who did, however, will excuse a raptnre which they must feel in common with ourselves, and they will assure less fortunate lovers of music, who were not present, that we are not guilty of exaggeration.

Our friend of the *Tatler* thus describes the performance:—"Those of our readers who have heard the most eminent of violin performers, eminent for strength, sweetness, and purity of tone, will hear all these requisites in absolute perfection in Paganini. They who have heard difficulties in the way of execution overcome, which it seemed bordering on desperation to attempt, may tax their faculties to invent new enormities, and they will not only fall short in their imaginings, but he will perform all, and more, not merely without a show of effort, but as if they were a fanciful prelude, or pastime to some laborious undertaking. In the course of the concert given last evening at the Opera house, he performed four pieces, in which we conceive he exhibited every feature that the instrument can display, and many more than it has hitherto been thought capable of. The first was of a grand and solid character, varied with movements of exquisite expression and tenderness. The second was a composition in the minor key, and which, for its own intrinsic merit, made the strongest appeal to our feelings. In it he satisfied at once any doubt we might have had, that he would prove unequal in a cantabile. His expression in this piece was the most genuine display of passionate feeling we ever remember to have heard on any instrument. It required no explanatory chorus, no voice of accompaniment—it was the perfection of musical sighing, and gentle sorrow. The third performance was a military rondo, the whole of which he played upon one string—the fourth. In it he introduced the subject of 'Non piu andrai' from *Figaro*, with variations of the most astonishing description. He introduced passages of imitation in octaves with wonderful rapidity and neatness, and with a purity of tone that was delicious. The precision, too, with which he dashed from the lowest note of the string to the opposite extreme, all with the utmost indifference of manner, was one of the commonest of his achievements. The last piece, which was a brilliant rondo, he played entirely without the orchestral accompaniment; and this was the triumph of the evening. It consisted of an air with variations, crowded with unharmonic passages. The subject, now legato, and now hurried, was at one time attended with a florid; and at another with a pizzicato accompaniment; and as he drew to a close, he accelerated his time to a prestissimo, *the air and the pizzicato moving on together*, and ending with a *rapid shake upon the latter!* The violin-player will fully appreciate the difficulty of this achievement. It is scarcely necessary to state that the audience were satisfied. The applause was showered upon him in torrents."

The applause was indeed showered in torrents; but to us the most striking proof of the effect produced was the admiration of the Musicians on the stage; and the expression of the good natured face of Lablache, who stood during the whole of the evening, (except when singing,) on one side or the other of the stage, watching and admiring this extraordinary performer. Spagnoletti and Mori (and these are high names, reader, as violinists) appeared equally astonished and delighted. Lablache was like a man entranced with rapture; and the bright eyes of Lalande, whom we saw at one of the wings, spoke volumes of approbation.

But our friend the *Tatler* has not described the person of the signor. Let us attempt a description. He is apparently fifty years of age, although said to be much younger. Sickness has given to him an appearance of age, and the excitement of his performance adds, it seems, more than time does, to that appearance. He is of middling height, rather awkward than graceful, except when he is playing—with a face utterly unlike any thing else that is human, and yet not unpleasing, and in form resembling a crescent. His long black hair lies wild over his shoulders. His legs totter even under the almost fleshless bones which they have to support, and his eyes, until lighted up by the mind, show lassitude, sickness, and one would almost say, weariness of existence. He has an air of modesty, which is certainly unassumed, and altogether, although his face is not earthly, it is far from indicating any passion of the mind which would be discreditable to the professor.

We should now attempt to give something like a regular criticism of the performance of Paganini—an attempt in which probably, like all our Morning Contemporaries, we should fail to do justice to the performer, or to convince the world of our fitness for musical criticism; but, fortunately, we are able, through the kindness of a friend, to present our readers with a delightful notice by one of the first musical amateurs of the age (Mr. Gardner, of Leicester, the author of the Lives of Haydn and Mozart, and of the Ontario of *Judah*) who was present last night at Paganini's Concert. Mr. Gardner says:

"At the hazard of my ribs I placed myself at the Opera door two hours and a half before the concert began; presently the crowd of musicians and violinists filled the Colonnade to suffocation, all anxious to get the front seat, because they had to pay for their places; Paganini not giving a single ticket away. The concert opened with Beethoven's Second Sinfony admirably performed by the Philharmonic Band, after which Lablache sung *Largo el Factotum* with much applause, and was encored. A breathless silence then ensued, and every eye was watching the action of this extraordinary violinist, and as he glided from the side scenes to the front of the stage an involuntary cheering burst from every part of the house, many rising from their seats to view the spectre during the thunder of his unprecedented cheering—his gaunt and extraordinary appearance being more like that of a devotee about to suffer martyrdom than one to delight you with his art. With the tip of his bow he set off the orchestra in a grand military movement with a force and vivacity as surprising as it was new. At the termination of this introduction he commenced with a soft streamy note of celestial quality; and with three or four whips of his bow elicited *points of sound* that mounted to the third heaven, and bright as the stars. A scream of astonishment and delight burst from the audience at the novelty of this effect. Immediately an execution followed that was equally indescribable, in which were intermingled tones more than human; which seemed to be wrung from the deepest anguish of a broken heart. After this the audience were enraptured by a lively strain, in which you heard commingled with the tones of the instrument those of the voice, with the pizzicato of the guitar, forming a compound of exquisite beauty. If it were possible to aim at a description of his manner, we should say that you would take the violin to be a wild animal which he is endeavoring to quiet in his bosom, and which he occasionally, fiend-like, lashes with his bow; this he dashes upon the strings as you would whip with a walking switch, tearing from the creature the most horrid as well as delightful tones.

"He has long legs and arms, and the hands in his playing often assume the attitude of prayer, with the fingers pointed upwards. The highest notes (contrary to every thing we have learnt) are produced as the hand recedes from the bridge, overturning all our previous no ions of the art. During these effects a book caught fire upon one of the desks, which burnt for some time unobserved by the musicians, who could neither see nor hear, although repeatedly called to by the audience, any thing but the feats of this wonderful performer.

"Some few pieces were played by the orchestra that gave some repose to the admiring audience. He then entered upon his celebrated performance of the single string, introducing the air of *Nel cor piu sento (Hope told a flattering tale,)* in which he imparted a tone so "plaintive and desolate that the heart was torn by it;" in the midst of this he was so *outre*—so comic—as to occasion the loudest bursts of laughter. This feat was uproariously encored. He then retired

to put on the three other strings, and ended this miraculous performance with the richest arpeggios and echoes, intermingled with new effects, that no language can describe. Though he retired amidst a confusion of huzzas and bravos that completely drowned the full orchestra, yet he was called for to receive the homage of the audience; and was so apparently affected, that he would have dropped had he not been supported by Laporte and Costa.

"There was no trick in his playing; it was all fair, scientific execution, opening to us a new order of sounds, the highest of which ascended two octaves above C in alt."

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1831.

CONFESSIONS OF A MAGDALEN. Among the catch-penny publications which the famous Magdalen Report has generated, we observe a pamphlet entitled "Confessions of a Penitent Magdalen,"—purporting to be the sketch of the life of a frail damsel who fell into the snares of Satan through the devices of a reverend Clergyman! Since the best days of the celebrated divine who whilom figured in the libel-suit instituted against a former editor of this paper, we have heard nothing so shocking as the stigma thus attached to the sacred profession! The young woman's acquaintance with the individual above referred to, is thus narrated.

Soon after I made myself one of the church, a bright and shining light was introduced into our circle, the Rev. Deodat Pigeon! He was called a searching preacher, gifted in prayer, and could speak without notes. I shall never forget his appearance the first time I [illegible] was *brotherly, warm, and tender.* He inquired so kindly after the state of our minds, and seemed so deeply interested in the concerns of our souls, that he touched the hearts of many of the believers on that evening. "Oh! how sound were his principles, oh! how beautifully he described sin and sinners!" broke from many tongues.

The reverend gentleman was particularly attentive to me after divine service was over. He spoke to me of my wonderful vision, and inquired who drew it up for me. I modestly answered that I had no assistance in that humble effort. "No assistance!"—he exclaimed,—"wonderful!—the hand of God was there." I blushed and was silent. He attended me to my lodgings, and conversed upon religious matters with great enthusiasm. The next Sunday he preached at our meeting house, and I caught his eye several times during divine service. In the evening, at the conference, he was there, and was so attentive to me, that some of the old-maid-saints were not a little restless. He was sagacious enough to see it, and did not, on that night, attend me home, but took one of the "sharp visaged Dians," from whom a Satyr, with all his passions, would have fled with disgust. This was a timely peace-offering, and saved many hard thoughts I have no doubt.

It was now time for me to begin to think of opening a shop for myself, and Mr. Pigeon, on hearing of this, recommended the village in which he lived as a good place for my business. My mother went there to inquire, and returned pleased with the place. She was now in better circumstances than she had been, for her lawyer, ever faithful to her interests, had saved something from the wreck of my father's property at home, and had lately recovered several thousand dollars due the estate in the West Indies. She offered to loan me a sufficient sum to set up in business, and as living was cheap in that village, she prepared to go there and board with me. A house was hired for the purpose, and we moved into it. The Rev. Mr. Pigeon introduced us to the good people of the place and my business being very good, we were comfortable and happy. He proposed conference meetings at our house, but my mother did not readily consent, though after repeated solicitations, she yielded. Our house was now opened, and the brothers and sisters began to frequent our meetings of love, and to take a part in our devotions. The pastor was never absent from us, and he prayed most earnestly for an outpouring of the spirit, and was, as the good people thought, heard. Many began to feel seriously inclined, who had not before been attentive to religion.

It was now thought, on all hands, that I was betrothed to Mr. Pigeon. It is true that he was very particular in his attentions to me, and my mother considered the match as certain, although nothing of a direct nature had transpired between us. I could, at that time have tolerated the connexion, yet I never loved the man. The conferences grew more serious and more popular. Mr. Pigeon had much to do in our public and more private meetings. At ten o'clock in the evening he would dismiss all, generally, but a few lingered behind. With these he prayed more fervently, and they were again dismissed. Still a few of the most zealous would seem unwilling to depart, and he exhorted with them until nearly midnight, when he took his leave of me and went home with them, as it was too late for them to go alone. As they soon turned from the main road, perhaps he could not go far with all, and he selected some one in so adroit a way, that what was design seemed accident. I now began to be sharp-sighted, as I grew a little jealous, and now and then I gently reminded him of his holy calling, and hinted at the necessity of circumspection; but he always, on such occasions, adverted to his sanctity of character, and defied Satan to injure one whom the Lord had protected; and he said often, in my hearing, that the angels had charge that he should not dash his foot against a stone On such occasions he grew more affectionate towards me, and if he had not been a holy man, I should have thought him amorously inclined, for he would sometimes demand a perfect-love kiss, which was yielded, thinking that we were soon to be married,—for so said all the parish. One evening when mother was gone to town, he came to drink tea with me, and a thunder shower coming on, he could not conveniently go to his lodgings. The storm was terrific, and one of the errors of my education was a dread of thunder and lightning. I was never more frightened than on that evening. Several times a faintness seized me, and I was obliged to ask his permission to retire to my bed-room. I had been there but a few moments, when he brought me a tincture of pepper mint, which he begged me to drink as bracing to my nerves. I hesitated to swallow it, but he insisted, and I obeyed. Shortly an uncontrolable sleepiness came over me, and I fell into a state of insensibility; and as I was loosing my senses, I thought that I had never experienced such a sensation before. I dreampt that he came to my room and breathed his murmurings in my face; that he attempted liberties with me which I struggled to repel. In the morning I awoke late, called my maid for some tea, and never felt so strangely before. My maid told me that Mr. Pigeon had gone out of the house just at day-light—horror seized my soul—and I exclaimed, loud enough to be heard all over the house, *I am ruined!*

Our next extract contains a very affecting and pathetic little tale.

On my return to my native state, I took lodgings with a Mrs. S——. She had a large house out of town, and although I knew she was not a vestal, it was a long time before I detected any improper movements about the house. She was an intelligent woman, and as artful as intelligent. By her I was made acquainted with every *faux paur* in fashionable life. Every character in the gay world was so familiar to me from this woman's description, that I could have made a Directory of the names and places of abode of every woman of pleasure in the city, and of all their paramours; and I could, also, from her manner, separate those she did know from those she pretended to be familiar with. She was old in the course of vice, yet had so contrived to keep up appearances, that on a time when the character of her house was more than suspected, she contrived to bring some very steady, excellent women in the neighborhood to testify that she was a most exemplary, moral, and religious person. This Massalima had been divorced from her husband when she was the criminal cause of it. She had then a daughter at school, whose chastity she had violated by contract before the girl was conscious of any distinction of sexes; and so artful was she, that she was educating one of her sons as a clergyman, while the other was kept at sea. She would put on her bonnet and visit a pious sister, ostensibly for friendship, while she was solely intent on seeing who her chamber maid might be. Her dress was that of a Quaker, so modest as to attract attention from its very simplicity. For years she flourished with great sway. Those who knew her well feared to offend her, for she was vindictive as plausible. When her daughter came home, I was struck with her noble appearance. She was rather stately in her manners, finely formed, and well educated. She read Italian and French with great ease and fluency, and knew something of Latin, so much as to be able to read Virgil with a relish. She danced gracefully, played like a lady upon a piano and harp, and, taking every accomplishment into consideration, with her personal beauty, Fanny S—— was the most splendid girl I ever saw. This fiendish mother set her price, but the daughter so awed some of the contractors with the majesty of her demeanor, that they gave up the pursuit. In this brothel, surrounded as she was by those of boasted prowess, with her mother to aid them, she remained unpolluted for two years, and at length was overcome by the vilest arts. But her soul was too high for such degradation. Awaking to a sense of her situation, she indignantly spurned every visitor—spoke daggers to her mother—kept her room—breathed her complaints alone as much as she could—and with the highest delight watched the progress of a consumption which she found had seized her! Day by day she declined, and rejoiced to see how rapidly she went. Those who saw and heard her were awed in her presence—she was preparing for an angel's errand—and she seemed purified by anticipation. She did not upbraid her mother, but implored her, with tears that would have soothed a monster, or converted an atheist, to prepare for eternity. The feelings of the wretch were moved, but she was not in the slightest degree penitent. I was with the girl when she died, and never while on earth, shall I forget the scene! It preached a thousand sermons in a minute. I knelt by the corpse, and took heaven to witness that I would devote the remainder of my days to bringing the wandering back to virtue. The sequel of the fate of this mother should be known. She became lost to all sense and feeling, and finally committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. The young and virtuous student, who had [illegible] known the reputation of his [illegible] after her death, on being made acquainted with her history at that time, went mad, and dashed his brains out against the bars of a window in the Insane Hospital; the other son was lost in the vortex of intemperance. Such are the fruits of vice—such a hell-born monster is a wicked mother!

LEASE OF QUINCY HALL. The injudicious course adopted by one branch of our city government in effecting a lease of the large Hall over the new market, and thus depriving the New England Society of a privilege heretofore granted them on the occasion of their semi-annual sales, has been the theme of reprobation among a large class of our fellow citizens. What strikes us as deserving of marked censure in this affair, is the want of good faith displayed on the part of the board of Aldermen, in leasing the Hall as a place of storage, when the premises had already been *granted* to the society for their August sale. Their policy, moreover, in disposing of the Hall without giving public notice of their intention so to do, requires an explanation, which we trust will be demanded by the citizens.

The following memorial on this subject was read in the Common Council Room on Thursday evening, and referred to a select committee.

To the Common Council of the city of Boston.

The Memorial of the Directors of the New-England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, respectfully represents.—That said Society was instituted in the Spring of 1826, chiefly for the purpose of obtaining from the Legislature the privilege of effecting periodical sales of Domestic fabrics by auction, without being subject to pay the tax of one per cent. to the Commonwealth: that much opposition was made to granting this privilege, and it was finally yielded on the representation, that the City Government was disposed to grant to the Society the use of the Hall over the Market, then building, free of expense, and in the belief that such sales would be advantageous to the manufacturing interest, and greatly promote the trade of the city,—not merely because a large amount of goods would thus be disposed of by auction; but that merchants and traders from distant parts of the union, called hither at the active seasons for business, would be led to make [illegible] purchases by private contract, instead of relying upon the markets of the South for their supplies. With these views, as then expressed, the establishment of the society was strongly promoted by the late Mayor and other members of the City Government, and it will not be denied, that the accommodation of the public, and not a view to a direct income, was the principal inducement to add a second story to the market-house.

The expectations of the friends of the Society have been fully realized, and even those who are not willing to admit the influence of these sales, allow that trade has of late years taken a direction highly favorable to the best interests of the city.

Your memorialists further represent, that the city authorities have uniformly granted to them the use of said Hall, from the commencement of their sales in September 1826, (with exception of the Fall of 1829, when owing to the peculiar state of things a sale was deemed inexpedient,) and that on a former occasion, when an application was made by persons to hire the Hall, it was made a condition by the committee having it in charge, that the use of it for one month in the Spring and Fall, should be reserved to the New England Society.

These circumstances, with others of minor importance, went, as they thought, to show, that the City Government rightly appreciated the importance of these sales to the commercial prosperity of the city, and would hearken to no proposition which should deprive the society of the only place adequate to their accommodation. So confidently had they relied on this being the settled policy of the city, that the committee ventured to advertise a sale for the 17th Aug. in the newspapers of the Southern and Western States; before asking for the use of the Hall. They soon after petitioned the City Council on the subject, and were informed by the chairman from your body of the joint committee on public buildings, that their prayer was granted; and the sale has been advertised to be held in the hall as heretofore.

Your memorialists were therefore greatly surprised to learn that the Mayor and Alderman had thought proper to contract to lease Quincy Hall as a place of storage, and in a manner so private, that the fact was known only to one or two persons before the papers were executed—and this, notwithstanding the request of the Society was before them, with the assent of the committee thereto, certified by a member from each board, according to usage in such cases.

It would be some alleviation to the disappointment of your memorialists, had the lease been made for an adequate consideration; but their surprise was heightened on learning that the stipulated rent is only twenty one hundred dollars per annum, the lessees having the right to underlet, and to renew the lease for three years at the end of one year.

Deeming it, for the reasons aforenamed, far more for the interest and honor of the city to reserve the Hall for public purposes, than to lease it at any rent that could be obtained, and understanding that the alleged lease on the part of the Mayor and Aldermen is to be considered null and void, your memorialists respectfully ask that you will cause the Hall to be delivered into their possession on the first day of August, in conformity to the pledge of your board; and to take such further measures as will enable the City Council to appropriate the same from year to year, as they shall deem expedient.

N. APPLETON, Vice Pres't.
P. T. JACKSON,
J. A. LOWELL,
JOSHUA CLAPP,
J. B. BROWN,
JOHN R. ADAN,
WM. SHIMMIN,
SAMUEL TORREY,
DUDLEY L. PICKMAN, Vice Pres't.
Directors of the N. E. Society.

Boston, July 28, 1831.

PHENOMENON. The Albany papers are full of speculations about the probable cause of a certain *knocking* which has been heard at the head of a sick girl's bed,—said girl being afflicted with severe epileptic fits, and said knocking, as the old women say, always preceding the commencement of the hysterics into which the poor girl is thrown. The lovers of the marvellous will relish the story told of this extraordinary case in the Albany Argus, here subjoined.

A female between 16 and 17 years of age, the daughter of a widow woman, in moderate circumstances, residing in Daniels street, in this city, is the subject of the following singular disease, or visitation.

She has been afflicted with hysterical or epileptic fits, at intervals, during the last eighteen months, but for several weeks if not months, down to the last week, was in comparatively good health. On Thursday evening, as she was preparing to go to bed, she heard several knocks upon the head board of the bedstead; and insisted that some one was in the room, or under the bed; and it was not until a thorough search had been made, that she was satisfied to the contrary. She was not, however, much alarmed, and slept well that night without further interruption. In the course of the ensuing twenty-four hours, she again heard the knocks; became considerably alarmed, and insisted upon removing to another room. She was gratified, and a young woman permitted to lodge with her. She was not disturbed that night; but, on the following day, and every day and every night since, she has been subject to this strange affection. Attempts were at first made by her companions and her friends to convince her that it was imaginary, or that the noise was produced by themselves; and these efforts aided in removing the strong sense of alarm and apprehension which each recurrence of the noise seemed to produce. But when the knocks became so frequent and so distinct, and under circumstances that they could not be ascribed to any cause that she or others could account for, she yielded to the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. Now, as soon as they are heard, she almost falls into paroxysms and spasms, during the continuance of which the strength of several persons is required to hold her upon the bed, and she becomes insensible under repeated fainting fits. In her lucid or quiet moments, she seizes the head board with her hands, and endeavors to hold it; or removes as far from the place whence the noise last proceeded as possible.

The knocks are rapid, distinct and loud intonations; so heavy as to shake the bed, and so loud as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, and when the windows are up, in the street and adjoining dwellings. They are never less than three, and rarely less than five at any one time. They are heard at irregular intervals during the day and night. Persons in the room at the time, not only hear them distinctly, but when seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion. A gentleman who, with two or three neighbours, sat up with her during Sunday night, says, that he was standing at the head of the bed when it was heard on one occasion during the night, and that it was sudden and powerful enough to throw his hand from the head-board, and that it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to account for.

Experiments have been made, by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed, the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor, it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below. If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

The substance of all this rigmarole probably is, that as the spasms come on, the girl's teeth are brought so violently in contact as to produce the supernatural effect which has driven the elderly ladies of Albany out of their wits.

MR. PELBY'S PRIZE TRAGEDY. The premium of five hundred dollars, offered by Mr. Pelby, for the best original tragedy, has been awarded to *Mrs. Caroline L. Hentz*, formerly of Chapel Hill, N. C. and now resident at Covington, Kentucky. The committee was composed of Messrs. D. P. Brown, R. P. Smith, and J. B. Booth, who were unanimous in their decision.

"We have had an opportunity (says the Philadelphia Chronicle,) of reading the piece, which is written in blank verse. It possesses extraordinary poetical merit; and, in this respect, we know no drama, produced within the last few years, that will stand comparison with it. If published, it will acquire and preserve a high rank in dramatic literature. Well acted, we have no doubt of its full success on the stage. It is to be brought out in the course of the coming fall; and, as evidence of Mr. Pelby's zealous desire to produce it with as much effect as possible, we may mention that we know him to have recently gone from New York to Kentucky, for the sole purpose of consulting with the author in person."

EXAMPLE WORTH IMITATING. We received the following interesting note through the Post-Office this week. We hope to find many epistles of similar import, to enable us to sustain the burden of existence during the reign of the dog-star.

SIR, I send you enclosed ten Dollars on account of the Galaxy. Please continue it, and I will send the balance due on the bill with the amount of the present year's subscription soon. Yours &c.

N. J. July 27th, 1830.

MILITARY. The Salem Light Infantry, under Capt. Peabody, marched into town on Thursday, under escort of the Boston Light Infantry, with whom they feasted shortly after their arrival. The duty of these military visitors since they pitched their tents on the Common, has been principally confined to the arduous exercise of the breakfast and dinner-table, at which their performances have been highly creditable, and have elicited unequivocal tokens of approbation. The Rangers, Fusileers and City Guards have been on the field and at the board, to do honor to the Salem corps, and the parade ground west of the Quincy duck-pond has presented for a few days past a pretty and interesting spectacle. Our taverners have thriven, school-boys have obtained half-holidays, and fair damsels have wetted their little feet o' nights in the damp grass in their anxiety to witness the various operations of the soldiery.

ITEMS.

Dr. Green, an eccentric physician of Reading, Pa. advertises a cure for deafness, to be taken inwardly, which operates by strengthening the nerves. For $5 he will send sufficient to cure two persons. The money, he says, is to pay him for his time, mental labor and the postage. No charge is made for the cure.

The *State Fencibles, of Philadelphia*, commanded by Capt. *James Page*, having for a long time intended visiting this part of the country, and having been solely prevented from so doing this year by the visit of one of our corps to that city, have determined to carry their design into effect early next summer. The corps has been remarked as one of the best disciplined of that city, and we have no doubt will be received as representatives of the citizen soldiers of Pennsylvania with a hearty welcome.

The New York papers of Monday. mention the death of Col. *Richard Varick*, at his seat in Jersey city, on the evening of Saturday. He was in his 80th year—a patriot of the revolution—and a most excellent citizen. He died of cholera, after a short illness. His remains were to be interred with public honors yesterday. The clergy of every denomination, *at his own special request* were invited to attend the solemn ceremonies.

We understand that Jo[illegible] W. James has been removed from the office of [illegible]igher and Gauger in this District and Mr. Adams [illegible]lley, Deputy Collector, appointed in his place. [illegible] Samuel S. Lewis, one of the Commissioners und[illegible] the Law for the relief of certain Insolvent Debt[illegible] of the United States, passed at the last session o[illegible] Congress, has been appointed Deputy Collector.

John Gray Rogers[illegible]sq. has been appointed an Associate Justice of th[illegible] Police Court in this city.

A man was cutti[illegible] straw in a machine on a chilly day, when one of [illegible]ingers was clipped off so smoothly that he did not [illegible]cover the accident till one of his companions seei[illegible]t on the barn floor, asked him whose it was? [illegible]dge, looking at his own hands, exclaimed—"By ji[illegible]o, its mine!"

A letter by t[illegible] De Rham, at New York, states that Don Pedro, E[illegible]Emperor of Brazil, had arrived in Paris.

At eleven clock on Monday night, Alderman Binns, of Philadelphia, committed a man who confessed that he had been for some time engaged, with several companions, in forming a plot to rob the Bank of Pennsylvania.

A gentleman arrived in New York on Saturday, who left New-Orleans on the evening of the 10th ult. and came by the mail route in 14 days. It is said this journey has never before been accomplished by any traveller in so short a period.

The cargo of cotton damaged by the fire on board the Isaac Hicks, at Charleston, has been sold for about $13,000. It cost about $35,000.

Domestic Intelligence.

Outrage (?) We learn from a passenger in the stage coach, that the Hon. Isaac Hill was attacked yesterday whilst coming out of the Court House at Exeter, by Gen. Timothy Upham, who applied to Mr. Hill's shoulders some round dozen of lashes with a raw cow hide. We give the story as it was related to us, and vouch for nothing. We understand that the lookers on did not interfere, and that the only observation made by any one, was the remaak of a White Mountain drover, who observed drily, "Well, now, that beats all natur—the Ginerol has licked *all* New Hampshire."—*Transcript.*

Webster and Van Buren at Saratoga. As chance would have it, Mr. Webster and Mr. Van Buren, both took rooms at the same house—the United States Hotel. The latter was for a time rather shy of the "New England lion," and preferred biting his nails at a distance to participating in a discussion of the political topics of the day. The barrier, however, was at length removed; political hostilities were for the time buried, and the two giant partisans were seen arm in arm in the street, and protracting their sitting around the same social board. It was the genial, the mollifying and healing qualities of the wine, perhaps, that softened the asperities of these distinguished political opponents, and gave origin to numerous puns and dinner jokes, which were fully enjoyed at table, but which, were it fair to reveal them, would suffer by a cold repetition abroad. One conundrum, however, was so happy, for an unstudied effort, that we shall take the license to record it. In the midst of pleasant repartee and sparkling wit, when school-boy familiarity was indulged, Mr. Webster asked Mr. Van Buren why he was like a *Treaty, confirmed.*—"I suppose it must be," replied the New-York magician with a significant smile, "because I have been *Rat*-ified." —*Traveller.*

Commonwealth vs. Chang and Eng. Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, were arrested on a Warrant from a Magistrate for a breach of the Peace at Lynnfield, on Monday last, and bound over to be of good behaviour and to keep the Peace, in the sum of two hundred dollars.

They have for a few days past been rusticating for recreation and staying at the Lynnfield Hotel, so as to enjoy the sports of fishing on the pond and shooting in the woods. The neighboring inhabitants have had a very eager curiosity to catch a glimpse of their movements while on their excursions, and have sometimes been rather troublesomely obtrusive to the Siamese, whose object was seclusion. Last Saturday afternoon they were in the fields, shooting, each with his fowling piece: a considerable number, 15 or 20, idle persons, followed to observe their motions, and some of the men or boys were probably obtrusive and impertinent. Two persons from Stoneham, Col. Elbridge Gerry, and Mr. Prescott, went toward them in the field, after they had been harassed and irritated considerably by others,—the attendant of the Siamese requested these persons to keep off, and by way of bravado threatened that, if they did not, the Siamese would fire at them. The Colonel opened his waistcoat and dared them or him to fire, but they did not,—the Colonel then indiscreetly accused them or him of telling a lie,—the attendant spoke to the Siamese about the charge of lying,—they exclaimed, "He accuse us of lying!" and one of them struck the Colonel with the butt of his gun,—the Colonel snatched up a heavy stone and threw it at the Siamese, hit him on the head, broke through his leather cap, and made the blood flow,—the Siamese then wheeled and fired by platoon at the Colonel, who was horribly frightened, as most other people would have been, though it turned out afterwards that their pieces were charged only with powder. The noise and smoke were just as great as if they had been loaded with ball. The Siamese went immediately into the Hotel and loaded with ball,—the Colonel and Mr. Prescott, learning this, were greatly alarmed, and endeavored to keep out of the way; Mr. Prescott fled to the barn and secreted himself in a haymow. The colonel went to Danvers and lodged a complaint against the Siamese and their attendant, a young Englishman, for breach of the peace. An officer went to arrest them, but by the interposition of a gentleman, who happened to be at the Hotel, a truce was concluded.

On Monday, however, Prescott made complaint to Mr. Justice Savage of this town, and they were taken before him and bound over. Many timorsome people in that neighborhood had got into a great fright. The truth, however, is that they are as harmless as kids, if unmolested.—There's no danger from them, if they are not attacked by *Stone*'em people.

It cannot be said to be any great hardship to the Siamese to be bound over, for from the day of their birth they have been under *bond.*—*Salem Mercury.*

Canova's Statue. A foreign artist now in N. York, by the name of Hughes, is stated, in the Raleigh Register to have offered his services to the State of North Carolina for the purpose of repairing the injuries sustained by Canova's statue of Washington in the late fire. Mr. Hughes says, that whatever may be its condition, it can be restored, as the parts which were entirely destroyed can be recarved and united so as to render the joints imperceptible, at an expense which will be small in comparison with the actual value of the work.

Arrest of Carrera. This person, in whose possession the jewels were found on Thursday evening, supposed to be part of those stolen from the Princess of Orange, was arrested on Saturday evening about two miles from the Brooklyn Ferry, Long Island. It seems that A. Seely, Esq. a lawyer of N. York, having received information of the retreat of Carrera, proceeded to the place, accompanied by three or four police officers. On being discovered, Carrera attempted to escape by running, and might probably have succeeded, as he had outstripped his pursuers, had he not fallen while crossing a ditch. Mr. Seely being in advance of the police officers, came up with th fugitive, and fell upon him and held him till assistance arrived.

Don Miguel. A Lisbon correspondent of the English Chronicle says, that the American Government do not seem to be alive to the insults and injuries committed by the Portuguese tyrant and his hopeful ministry against citizens of the United States, who speak of the neglect of their rulers in no very measured language, particularly since they have witnessed the good effects of the appearance of the British squadron in the Tagus.

Pistols for two. The Philadelphia Chronicle of Monday evening says—"It was said yesterday morning at Washington, as we learn from a source of great responsibility, that two of the chief parties to the late correspondence had gone out to *settle the matter* by a duel." The report is not entirely credited.

Enthusiasm of the Poles. A private letter from Warsaw states that, in one of the late bloody contests, a young Polish officer, Count Micielski, though he had four wounds, positively refused to retire from the field and was at length killed by a fifth. His men, in their enthusiastic admiration of his devoted courage, immediately opened his body, took out his heart, and placed it on the pike at the top of the standard. The bleeding trophy stimulated the ardor of the troops to such a degree, that they completely drove the Russians from the field. The conquerors then proceeded to burn the remains of the noble Micielski, singing their patriotic hymns.

From the New England Weekly Review.

THE GEORGIA GOLD MINES.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman who has recently visited the Gold Mines of Georgia, to his friend in Connecticut,

"The Gold Mines of Georgia, as well as the veins as the stream deposits, far exceed in value what I had anticipated. It is not much more than a year since any gold was first discovered in Georgia, and only a few months since veins have been brought to light in that region. In Habersham a vein was opened some few months ago, the one-sixth part of which has since sold for $15,000, which of course would rate the whole mine at the enormous sum of $90,000. This mine is now owned by four gentlemen, two of Philadelphia and two of Georgia. It is certainly a very fine vein, and notwithstanding the high price, if well managed, will pay good profits. The only fear is, that the owners being unacquainted with the business may fail of success for want of the necessary skill and management. This has been the cause of several failures in North Carolina, and we may look for the same in Georgia. To manage a mine well, something more is necessary besides a little smattering of knowledge picked up from books or from a few days observation—experience and practice in the business are necessary. It often happens, that the ores of different mines require a very dissimilar management.

Several new veins have, within a few weeks, been opened in Habersham, but Hall county rather lower down, seems to be a better district for vein mines than Habersham, while Habersham is the best for deposits or washing. Some fine veins have been opened in Hall, You may recollect to have seen during last winter, in the papers, some account of 'Elrod's Mine,' then represented as a surface mine.—The old man who owns it, and his family, in about two days time, washed out of the surface earth, something like 3000 dwts. of gold. They had no idea of a vein, and never dreamed of looking for one, while, all the time, they were washing the gravel that had been formed by the falling to pieces of the top of the vein. The vein is a grand one—it shows out for a half a mile on the top of a ridge, and apparently rich along the whole extent. I am decidedly of opinion, it is the best vein yet discovered in North America.

I have seen and closely examined all the best veins in North Carolina, and give this the preference over any of them. A few days before I was at this mine, Mr. Elrod was offered $30,000 cash for it, and can get a much larger sum, but will not sell at any price.

He has determined to put it on lease to some responsible person, and he has finally done so to a gentleman in North Carolian, who has had much experience in the business. As yet not much has been done in South Carolina in the gold business. I suppose they are too much taken up with cotton and nullification. Georgia and North Carolina seem to pursue a different course. Instead of wishing to dissolve the Union on account of the low price of Cotton, they are looking out for new employments, and fortunately the Gold Mines are opening a rich field for their enterprise. South Carolina probably, has as many mines as either of her sisters, and her rich planters would do well to turn their attention a little to this source of wealth. The Cotton crops look bad in Georgia and both the Carolinas."

From the New York Courier.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SEDUCTION.

Before His Honor Chief Justice Jones.

Charles Bishop *vs.* Timothy Dandy.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the loss of his sister's services, from the defendant.

The case differed from ordinary actions brought for seduction, from the fact, that the lady seduced, was entirely free from all deviation from moral rectitude.

The defendant (who appears to be about 40 years old) was, it appears, married in early life to a lady with whom he lived a number of years, she was still living while he got married to a second wife, and the latter on discovering the fact procured a bill of divorce from him in the Court of Chancery, on the ground that he had committed adultery. His second wife died soon afterwards leaving him two children. He then became acquainted with Miss Bishop, who lived with her brother, who was principal of a school in New Rochelle. He paid his addresses to the young lady, pretended that he was extremely prepossessed in her favor, and, in addition, that he was extremely anxious to get married, so that his children by his former wife might be better taken care of. The lady at length consented to become his wife, but previously referred him to her brother for permission to continue his attentions.

The defendant asked the plaintiff's permission for this purpose, and in the consequent enquiry it of course became known that he had been divorced from a former wife. The defendant, however, informed Miss Bishop, as it appeared from her evidence, and that of another witness, that the divorce was sought for by him, in consequence of infidelity on the part of his wife. He even went so far as to read for her the Chancelor's decree, declaring the divorcement. The document from which he read was a written page and half of common size paper. She was given to understand by the defendant that her brother was satisfied with his character and the circumstance of the divorce bill. After a courtship of a considerable length of time the lady consented to become a wife, and the marriage ceremony was performed at New Rochelle on the 21st Sep. 1828, before a clergyman properly authorised to perform it. Next morning they proceeded to Albany, thence to the Springs, and in about ten days back to Albany, where she found herself ill.

[The circumstances which occurred between this period and the month of June, 1830, we may not detail in our columns. It is necessary, however, to say, that between the latter end of the month of September, 1828, and the month of June, 1830, the defendant had three several times diseased the lady, and she not only endured all this, and forgave his vile conduct on his promises to amend, but she kept concealed from her brother and friends the wrongs she suffered. In the month of July she was at her brother's residence in an extremely debilitated state, and on a particular occasion, when she appeared to be in danger, a physician who boarded in her brother's house, gave his attendance, and the evils she endured became known to him. As a friend to the family he was induced to make further inquiries in New York relative to the defendant, and he discovered that the marriage with Miss Bishop was illegal, because the defendant contracted it while the lady from whom he was divorced because of his adultery, still lived.]—The plaintiff's sister had one child by the defendant, which is still living.

On the discovery of all the facts of the case, the brother of the lady commenced the present suit.

The defence set up was that the plaintiff was aware of the facts of the case when he consented that his sister should marry the defendant.

The only evidence brought forward to support this was that given by two assistant tutors, who are on bad terms with the plaintiff; they testified that they had heard the plaintiff say he had seen the divorce papers and was satisfied, and that he had observed on another occasion that it was well to have a sister to dispose of to a rich man. They could not swear to the exact expressions.

With a view of regulating the verdict, evidence was admitted to show the value of the prisoner's property. It was shown that he once rated it at $28,000, another estimate made by others was about $19,000, and a third was 15,000, it was besides said that there was a mortgage for $7,000 on it.

The judge in addressing the jury, seemed to be at a loss for words to express his sense of the aggravated circumstance of the case. But while he recommend[ed] them to express their abhorrence of the defendant's deeds by a public example to the community, he told them not entirely to deprive the two innocent fruits of the defendant's former marriage of a means of support. His honor alluded to the want of proof that the defendant had shone the true divorce bills to the plaintiff before the marriage; he suggested that the mere decree might have been shown, but that this does not contain the reasons for the divorce—these are contained in the master's report. He told the jury, in conclusion, that if they believed the plaintiff knew the legal disabilities of the defendant before he gave his consent, they should take that into their consideration—he believed it ought to be a bar to his recovery, if true.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages *six thousand dollars.*

The young lady appears to be about 22 or 23 years of age, is possessed of handsome and interesting features and figure, and is said to be highly accomplished.

A Passive Innocent.—Yesterday morning, a young fellow named Daniel Linns, was committed to Bridewell from the watch-house, on a charge of having attempted to steal a quantity of pine-apples from on board a sloop at Burling slip, on Saturday night.—The prisoner's sleek black hair, well tanned hatchet-shaped countenance, and golden ear-rings, bespoke him as one "down east just now." On being asked if he had any thing to say to the charge, the prisoner replied that he had. "Why, squire," said he, "I was just a walking down to the river, and not thinking of nothing, when this ere man takes me up to the watch.

Magistrate.—The complainant found you on board.

Prisoner.—Why, yes, squire, as I stood on the dock, some feller throwed me in, right on board.

Magistrate.—Aye, but you were found in the hold of the sloop.

Prisoner.—Why, yes, you see the feller shoved me right over until I pitched right full into the hold.

Magistrate.—What was your reason for attempting to remove the pine-apples?

At this question the unoffending innocent seemed rather confounded; he applied his ring-adorned fourth finger to his hair, and after a short pause said, "You see squire, I had nothing to do with it; circumstances—yes squire, circumstances threw me into this here scrape. As to the pine-apples, I jist wanted to find what the things were, and so I jist had one in my hand, but had not nothin' to do with stealing." As it appeared the owner of the apples lay in the hold to protect his property, and observed the movements, the magistrate committed him to Bridewell.

N. Y. Courier.

Letterary. On the front of a respectable house in Grand street, is a tin sign, handsomely lettered, bearing the following enigmatical inscription. Whether it speaks most for the ingenuity or the erudition of our sign painters, critics must judge:—

TAILORING
CHILDLEN CLOSE
MADE IN THE
NEATEST MANNER

—*N. Y. Even. Journal.*

Stop the runaway! From Savannah, a negro fellow with bow legs, cucumber shins, perfectly black, except the whites of his eyes, which are red; he may be known by his teeth, which are all lost, and by his clothes, being stark naked, &c.

Stolen! A watch worth $100, if the thief will return it, he will be informed *gratis* where he may steal one worth two of it, and no questions asked.

Useful discoveries. It is found by mixing lard with butter, sand with sugar, water with milk, and brick bats with cotton, that they will *go much farther.*—*Savannah Georgian.*

From the Washington Telegraph, of Monday.

We have received, and will publish to-morrow, an interesting letter addressed to the President of the United States, by Mr. Ingham, in which he reviews, with more than his usual ability, the letter of Mr. Trist, and the official expose of the Globe. Nothing yet published in the course of the late unpleasant controversy, will more seriously affect the character and popularity of Gen. Jackson.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Martin Van Buren, of New-York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Aaron Vail, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

[Mr. Vail is a nephew of William H. Crawford. He has been a clerk in the State Department for a number of years, and has had the care of the diplomatic correspondence of the U. S. with our own and foreign ministers.]

From the Washington Globe.

Naval Register.—Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, and the stations and movements of most of the public vessels in commission, as ascertained at the Department during the month of July, 1831.

Deaths.—Lieut. Thos. T. Ritchie, Lieut. Benj. Talmadge, at Gibraltar, June 20th.

Resignations.—Midshipmen R. P. Mayrant, Timothy B. Field.

Changes in Command.—Thomas D. Shaw, detached from command of the schooner Ariel, on the 6th inst. in consequence of sickness; and

Lieut E. Farrand, appointed to the command temporarily, till the return of Lieut. Gedney.

Master Commandant Rousseau left Pensacola in bad health, for New Orleans, accompanied by Dr. Sproston, late Surgeon of the U. S. squadron, (now on leave,) on his return to the North.

Vessels on each Foreign Station at last advices.

Pacific.—Frigate Guerriere, sloop St. Louis, schooner Dolphin.

Brazil.—Frigate Hudson, sloop Vandalia.

West Indies.—Sloops Erie, Vincennes, Natchez—schooners Grampus, Porpoise, Shark.

Mediterranean.—Frigates Brandywine, Constellation; sloops John Adams, Ontario, Boston and Concord.

Notices.—Frigate Brandywine, with Commodore Biddle, was at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, also on the 20th.

Sloop John Adams, Captain Voorhees, arrived at Gibraltar 1st June—twenty days from Capes of Virginia to Cape St. Vincent—to sail the 3d for Mahon, and thence to the Eastward.

Sloop Concord, Captain Perry, arrived at Gibraltar 13th May—to sail 2d June to Eastward.

Schooner Shark, Lieut. Commanding Boerum, was at St. Thomas 29th June—all well; to sail for St. Croix next day—was still there on the 2d inst.

The U. S. schooner Spark, Lt. Com. Piercy; Sylph, Lt. Com. Robinson; and Ariel, Lt. Com. Shaw, bound to the Southward, sailed about July 1st—from Norfolk.

Frigate Potomac, Capt. John Downes, left Hampton roads on the 16th inst. for New York—arrived at New York 21st.

Sloop Falmouth, Captain Gregory, sailed from New York 6th inst.

Sloop Lexington, Captain Duncan, sailed from Norfolk 3d inst.

Sloop Vandalia, Captain Gallagher, at Buenos Ayres on the 28th of May last—to sail next day for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

Sloop St. Louis, Capt. John D. Sloat, was at Callao, Peru, on the 19th April last.

Sloop Vincennes, Capt. E. R. Shubrick, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the 2d inst. from St. Jago de Cuba, and sailed again on the 3d or 7th for the latter place.

Schr. Porpoise, Lt. Com. John Percival, off the Havana on the 3d June—arrived at Key West on the 25th—officers and crew well.

Sloop Erie, commanded temporarily by Lieut. Jno. R. Montgomery, left Pensacola 16th June, to complete her cruise on the coast of Mexico, which had been interrupted by the sickness of Master Com'dt Rousseau, her late Commander.

Sloop Florida, Lt. Com. Thos. R. Gedney, arrived at Norfolk on the 24th inst.

Schr. Grampus, at Port Royal, (Jamaica) on the 4th ult. from Carthagena.

Sloop Vandalia reached Rio 9th June.

Frigate Hudson was to sail next day for U. States.

Foreign Intelligence.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We last evening received the Journal of Commerce (extra) of Wednesday afternoon, containing extracts from London papers to June 26, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, by the packet *York*, Capt. BURSLEY—a mercantile friend has loaned us the Liverpool Albion of the 27th—from which papers we make the following extracts. The most important

ews they contain, is the death of Field Marshal Diebitsch, the Russian Commander-in-Chief. The new Parliament opened on the 21st.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

On Tuesday, June 21st, at an early hour, every roof, window, balcony, and doorway, from St. James to St. Stephens, were besieged with eager and expecting beholders. "At length, the roar of cannon announced the departure of the royal cortege from the palace. The intermediate time, until its arrival at the Parliament, was marked by the reverberations of the multitudinous voices that hailed the King at every turn. "Along the line the signal ran," and the *feu de joie* of loyal voices in continued cheers, notwithstanding the parched lips and fiery faces, was kept up with little intermission. The King, we thought, looked pale and dispirited; and the cheering was not so loud and enthusiastic as the crowd would have led us to expect."

About 2 o'clock he entered the antique chamber, in magnificent robes, and took his seat on the throne of that long line of Kings, amongst whom there have been few more popular than himself. The Commons were summoned, and His Majesty, in a voice apparently affected by a slight cold, delivered the following

ADDRESS:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late Parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may purpose for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogative of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurance of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

"To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion;—but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the Powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which those conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of the neighbouring states should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese Government.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of the sum granted by the late Parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the preceding year, with a view to the relief of the laboring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgement of the comfort of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports in the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country.

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect.—The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been rigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented.

"To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

Addresses to the king were moved in the two Houses, as usual, and carried. In the House of Lords on the 23d, the Lord Chancellor announced the presentation of the Address from that body, and the King's answer as follows: "I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with pleasure the assurance that you will proceed to the early consideration of the matters which I have recommended to your attention, and I rely with confidence on your zealous support of my endeavors to maintain peace and promote the prosperity of my dominions."

THE REFORM BILL.

This important bill was brought forward in the House of Commons on the 24th,—passed its first reading—and was to be read a second time on the Fourth of July. After the speech of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel made a few observations, intimating that he should not oppose the bill in the present stage of its progress, but should have something to say, when the question should come up for a second reading.—"The noble Lord," he remarked, "is, I apprehend, entirely wrong in his expectation that this measure will be permitted to go to the committee without a lengthened discussion of its principle, and the sense of the House having been pronounced upon it." This announcement was followed by loud cheers.

Lord John Russell moved the order of the day.

The Chief Clerk having read the terms of his Majesty's speech relating to the subject, Lord John Russell rose and made a long speech in favor of the measure, which was received with loud cheering.

From the Liverpool Albion, June 27.

The King opened the new Parliament on Tuesday last. The speech which his Majesty delivered on this occasion is remarkable for the skill with which it has been composed, the opposition, in both houses, having, after exercising their ingenuity on it, been unable to detect a single sentiment with which to quarrel. The address, which was merely an echo of the royal speech, did not, therefore, afford the anti-reformers, who alone compose the opposition in the present Parliament, the slightest pretext for moving an amendment to it. The Marquis of Londonderry, who is extremely violent in his hostility to reform, and to ministers as the authors of the bill, put himself in a passion because Earl Grey and his colleagues had used so much caution in the wording of the speech from the Throne that he could not quarrel with the address! He contrived, however, to find fault with the whole policy of the Government, foreign as well as domestic; he rang the usual changes on revolution and confusion, spoliation and violation. The other opposition lords chimed in with the noble marquis, and denounced the reform bill as a revolutionary measure, subversive at once of the privileges of the aristocracy, the authority of the church, and the stability of the throne. Ministers, especially Earl Grey, ably replied to the charges which had been brought against them, defending the reform bill as a measure which is both just and necessary, and as conservative, rather than revolutionary, in its design and tendency. The argument was decidedly in favour of ministers, whose opponents showed great feebleness in debate on this the first night of the session. We are satisfied, from the discussion on the address, that, how much soever the ultra-tory lords may feel disposed to prevent the triumph of reform, the majority of the House of Lords will support the bill, when it shall come up from the Commons.

The debate on the address in the House of Commons was less interesting than the debate in the Lords. The same topics were urged by the opposition against the conduct of the Government in reference to the reform bill and the dissolution of Parliament; but, with the exception of Mr. George Dawson, who is generally as violent, when in opposition, as the Marquis of Londonderry' their speeches did not exhibit so much personal acrimony as was contained in the harangues delivered in the upper house. Sir Robert Peel, who continues to lead the opposition, was extremely moderate in his tone.

On Friday evening Lord John Russell moved for and obtained leave to bring in the English reform bill. The noble lord prefaced his motion with a speech of extraordinary length, and which, notwithstanding the frequency with which he has spoken on the subject, contained a new and interesting view of the importance and the necessity of reform. We are happy to find, maugre the rumors which the enemies of the measure had circulated, for sinister purposes, that the alterations which have been made in the bill increase, instead of diminish, its efficacy. The disfranchising and the enfranchising clauses remain the same, with the addition of two boroughs added to the former clause; whilst the ten-pound qualification for voters in boroughs is rendered more comprehensive than it was in the bill presented to the last Parliament

PORTUGAL.—The French blockade of the Tagus continues; twenty ships have been taken. The squadron is visible with a glass from the heights of Lisbon. The letters from Paris mention that a report was very current on 'Change on Wednesday afternoon that serious disturbances had broken out in Lisbon—that Donna Maria had been proclaimed Queen. The French Government, it is stated, had not, however, received any confirmation of it.

The population of Liverpool is ascertained by the census just taken, to be 163,400. Including the suburbs, more than 200,000.

The large squadron fitted out at Toulon, had sailed, and its destination was understood to be for Lisbon, to demand ample satisfaction from Don Miguel, after which it will proceed to the Levant.

Belgium.—The Belgic Association and the journals earnestly foment discord and urge to war. The Regent and the nationals with equal zeal, endeavour to maintain order and preserve peace.—In Congress the annual resources of the state are represented at the annual sum of 44,566,211 florins. Holland was concentrating her forces.

The Imperial Russian-Commander-in-Chief, General Field Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky, suddenly died June 10th, at ½ past 1 o'clock, at his head-quarters at Kleczewo. Until his sudden attack he had been in perfect health, and on the preceding day had been remarkably cheerful at table, when at 2 o'clock this morning, he was suddenly attacked by a destructive malady which bore unquestionable symptoms of cholera.—The Messager des Chambres contains the following on the death of Marshal Diebitsch:—"The chagrin caused by the dismissal from his command, which immediately preceded this event, joined to his excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors, appears to have occasioned the apoplexy which destroyed him."

The General of Infantry, Count Toll, instantly assumed the command of the army.

Paris, June 23.—The object of Marshal Diebitsch in stationing a part of his army in the province of Polak, previous to his death, was not to cross the Vistula above Warsaw, but to procure it sustenance by provisions drawn from Prussia; having been nearly starved upon the Bug and Narew after the communications with Lithuania were cut off. General Gielgud is now stationed in Samogitia, a Lithuanian district to the north of the Niemen. He crossed this river on the 5th of June near Kowno, from which place he drove the Russians. His forces amounted to 8,000 men, which were very soon increased to three times that number by the junction of the insurgents, and the rise of the inhabitants. The Russians retired with precipitation at all points. The insurrection of Ukraine is confirmed by the Austrian Observer. It will prevent the Russians of Volhynia and Podolia from receiving the reinforcements of Kiew, and give, without doubt, an irresistible impetus to the movements of those two Provinces.

The Russian regiments, it will shortly be seen, will capitulate in the midst of these people, who will surround and block them up in some interior position.

The latest account from Warsaw is dated the 14th, but it does not contain any information of importance. The head quarters of the Polish army were still at Praga.

The French and German Journals state that General Paskewitz is to succeed Marshal Diebitsch in the command of the Russian army—and it is even hinted that he would have succeeded him, had he lived—and that the prospect of his disgrace accelerated his death, if it did not lead him to commit suicide.

Several English physicians had joined the Polish army.

A private letter says, "we are continually falling in with foraging parties, and have taken a large quantity of baggage. At Lomza we took spoil to the amount of more than a million, (£40,000) Amongst other things the carriage of a General in the Guards (Bistrom) the trunks of all his staff, and all sorts of luxuries, so that our soldiers are now feasting on tea and coffee, served up in plate; we have moreover, seized 300 magnificent saddle horses.—We have now had a week's repose, and the Russians have not dared to attack us."

The cholera is very destructive in Gallacia, and is of a very destructive character, in Brody especially.

It is reported that serious disturbances have broken out at Kiew, in the heart of Russia.

Accounts from Guirworsow, on the Vistula, report that news had been received there that Gen. Chrzanowski had gained, on the 1st June, considerable advantages over General Rudiger.

Letters from Lithuania say that the insurgents, together with Gen. Chlapowski, had taken the town of Stonim, and that the Grand Duke Constantine was gone to Minsk.

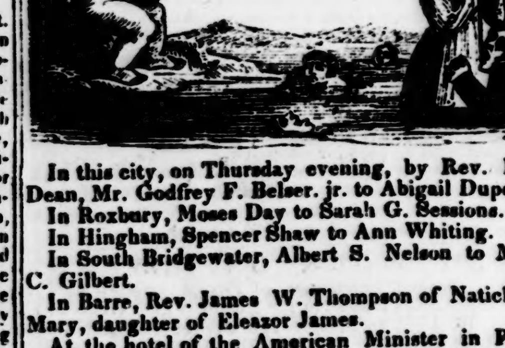
The Warsaw Gazette says—"It is affirmed that General Rudiger has entered the city of Lublin, and that General Creutz has occupied Siedlic. General Skrzynecki was in Warsaw June 12th, at a grand entertainment given by the National Guard to the army, at which the Members of the Government were also present.

The Russian forces were up to the last date, much divided. The army beyond the Narew was 30,000 men.—A corps of 20,000 had been sent in pursuit of Gen. Gielgud. There had been no fighting since the last dates, but the best judges of passing events at Berlin, were of opinion that Diebitsch's death would be the signal of a general battle.

Liverpool Markets, June 25.—Sugar, &c.—Upwards of 1000 hhds of B. P. Sugar have been taken this week, at a decline of fully 1s pr cwt; but in foreign or East India nothing has been done. 320 bbls of Ashes have been sold this week at 28s to 30s for Pots, and 32s to 33s for Pearls. In indigo we have little doing, but in Saltpetre 1150 bags have been disposed of at 34s 6d to 39s; 9 seroons of Cochinal have been taken at 8s 3d for silver. In Olive Oil the sales are confined to a few tons Gallipoli at £44 to £44 10s. In Naval Stores the only sale is 1370 brls Turpentine at 10s 7d to 10s 11d. Pork has been in better demand from 53s to 61s pr bel. Bacon also has been in good request, from 44s to 48s per cwt. Dried Hams 52s to 54s.

Cotton Market, June 25.—The import this week is 10,497 bags, and the sales are 16,730 bags, including 600 Pernams, 150 Maranhams, and 150 Americans taken for export, at a further slight decline on low qualities, and at last week's prices for other descriptions, namely, 310 Sea Islands at 10½d to 15½d; 50 Stained do at 6d to 7d; 3265 Orleans at 5d to 7½d; 3660 Alabamas, &c. at 4¾d to 6½d.

MARRIAGES.



In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Paul Dean, Mr. Godfrey F. Belser. jr. to Abigail Dupee.

In Roxbury, Moses Day to Sarah G. Sessions.

In Hingham, Spencer Shaw to Ann Whiting.

In South Bridgewater, Albert S. Nelson to Mary C. Gilbert.

In Barre, Rev. James W. Thompson of Natick, to Mary, daughter of Eleazor James.

At the hotel of the American Minister in Paris, May 30th, James I. Roosevelt, Jr. of New York, to Cornelia, daughter of the Hon. C. P. Van Ness, Minister of the United States to the Court of Madrid.

DEATHS.

In this city, Lucy Le Man, aged 6 months, child of Michael B. Hunting—Mary Broadrick, wife of Wm. B. aged 38.

In Hingham, Sarah Lane, aged 82.—Ann Marsh, aged 47.

In Beverly, Benjamin Green, 70.

In Andover, Major Abbot Walker, 64.

In Belfast, Me. Isaac Jenney, 44, of the house of Isaac & Stephen Jenney, merchants of this city.

In Middletown, Ct. Azel Utley, aged 35, formerly of Wilbraham, Mass.—Elijah Phelps, 72.

At Black Rock, Erie Co. N. Y. Letitia P. Porter, wife of Hon. P. B. Porter.

In East Haven, Eunice Bradley, 76, widow of the late Capt. Daniel Bradley.

In Wallingford, Hiram Vale, aged 32.

In Westhampton, Jerusha Loud, 56.

In Northampton, Lewis Strong, 2d, aged 40.

SECOND EDITION

THE COMMENTATOR

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1831.

☞ Mr. Ingham's Letter to General Jackson came to hand last evening by the N. York Steam Boat Mail. Its great length, five closely printed columns, compels us to lay it aside. These long-winded documents are fit only for pamphlet publication. We should offer a synopsis of the contents of this letter, if we supposed that anything less than the whole of it would be acceptable to our readers.

SENTENCES—MUNICIPAL COURT—*Aug. Term.*

Joseph Hutchinson, convicted of two distinct thefts in dwelling houses, was sentenced to two days solitary, and three years hard labor in State Prison.

Thomas S. Swan, alias Edward Swan, convicted of theft in the dwelling house of Benjamin Perkins, having been in the house of Correction repeatedly, was sentenced to the State Prison, one day's solitary imprisonment and one year hard labor.

Terence Burns, and his wife, Margaret Burns, convicted of assaulting and beating Nathaniel Pease, in Broad street, were sentenced to the Common Jail; Terence, for three months—Margaret, for two months.

Lydia Rayner, convicted of stealing in the shop of Lewis G. Pray, five day's solitary imprisonment, and three months hard labor in the House of Correction.

Ellen Lynch, convicted of stealing a check for $500,65 cents, from William Harbison, one day's solitary imprisonment, and one year hard labor in the House of Correction.

Samuel Robinson, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, was sentenced to five day's solitary imprisonment, and three months' hard labor in the House of Correction.

Samuel Tolman, convicted of stealing from Alpheus Atherton, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the common Jail, and to pay the costs of prosecution.—*Transcript.*

THE SALEM LIGHT INFANTRY took up the line of march this morning, at an early hour, on their return home. After the morning parade they partook of a breakfast provided for them by the Boston Light Infantry, and were afterwards escorted by that Corps to Chelsea Bridge, where a final interchange of civilities took place, and they "went on their way rejoicing."

The Salem Light Infantry have lost nothing by this visit to the City. Their excellent deportment, their gentlemanly bearing, and their manly execution of all duties whether as citizens or soldiers, has gained them the applause and good will of the whole people.—*Ib.*

From the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday.

Mrs. Eaton, the lady of the late Secretary at War, Dr. P. G. Randolph, late Acting Secretary at war, and lady, arrived last evening at the City Hotel, and left here this morning in the steamboat for Philadelphia. Major Lewis, first lord of the Palace, preceded them a day or two since, being the third or fourth time our city has been favored with his presence within a very short time past. We hope we shall not be charged with high treason by the Globe for this annunciation, the more so, as the Globe itself gave note of the Major's movements, when he travelled with his worthy compeer, Amos Kendall.

The Alexandria Gazette of Tuesday, says—"The District is again full of rumors relative to a "belligerent operation between Mr. Berrien and Mr. Eaton. We have heard various stories, but shall not repeat any of them. Meanwhile, the "cause" of the whole affair is removed as far off as Philadelphia.

We doubt the report, so far as Mr. Berrien is concerned. Private letters received in this city, give Major Eaton a different antagonist in the use of RED INK.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Jewels supposed to have been stolen by Carrera from the Princess of Orange, have been libelled by the U. S. District Attorney, and the trial is to take place in U. S. District Court on the 29th inst.

Capt. Creighton, of the Brilliant, from Buenos Ayres, June 10th, informs that Col. Forbes, our Charge d'Affaires, was very sick, and it was feared would not recover from his illness.

The U. S. frigate *Hudson*, Com. Cassin, arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, and last from Bahia. She left the latter place on the 2d ult., at which time the place was quiet.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A Mountain Robber. It is stated in a Vermont paper, that a desperate fellow has for some time infested the Big Mountain, frequently assailing travellers, and that efforts have been made to secure him, but without success. Fragments of his provisions, and other effects have been found. He has frequently been seen, and once by a hunter who ordered him to stand, but he escaped by the swiftness of his heels.—Letters have been picked up, purporting to come from him, which state that he has lost $1000; and that after making good the sum, he will desist. He lately stopped two unarmed gentlemen, and after robbing them of $60, returned $5 for their travelling expenses.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON, SATURDAY, August 6.

ARRIVED,

Schs. Adar, Burnham, Newburyport, via Gloucester; Emerald, Reddington, Augusta; Brilliant, Bliss, Hallowell; Van Buren, Fowler, Bangor.

Sch. Boston, Pattee, Bath.

Schs Van Buren, Fowler, Bangor; Brilliant, Black, Hallowell; Franklin, Cloutman, Marblehead.

Sloop Boston Packet, Gunnison, Portsmouth.

CLEARED.

Brigs Hamilton, Snow, Gibraltar; Tasse, (new) Wentworth, Havana; Herald, Doane, Labrador and Leghorn; Clarissa, Butler, Laguna; Sarah-Herric, Norris, N. York; Nereus, Baxter, Balt; William, Otis, Savannah.

Brigs Cecelia, Ryder, Balt; Acorn, House, Philad.

Schs Banner, Loring. N York; Gentile, Howes, do; Roderic, Seers do; Lydia, Small, Providence; Wm Tell, Card. Dover.

Schs. Susan, Mathews, Philadelphia; Nun, Libby, Newburyport; Prospect, Smith, Haverhill; Washington, Smith, Bath; Sidney, Soule, Hallowell; Splendid, Shackford, Eastport; Turk, Howes, New York.

Sloops Satellite, Young, Dover; Louisa, Gibbs, N York; Fancy Packet, Lovett, Salem; Wm. Penn, Sanford, Augusta; Traveller, Stackhouse, New Bedford; Polly, Trasher, Marblehead.

Sloop Hector, Barnes, Plymoth.

MEMORANDA.

Mr. Wilson, the Pilot, spoke yesterday forenoon, off Cape-Ann, brig Abby-M. fm. Ponce, PR, for Salem, and Cadmus from do for Kennebunk.

At Smyrna, June 1st, brigs Banian, Smith, hence via Malta, ar. May 26, for Constantinople next day; Fortune, Williams, hence, for do; Kingston, Brewster, hence, ar 27th; Padang, Gray, hence, ar 31st; Mermaid, Phelps, hence. Ship Clifford-Wayne, Lewis, had sailed May 26th for Constantinople.

Sailed from Marseilles, 9th, brig Confucius, Drummond, Sicily.

Ar at Elsineur, 13th, ship Fama, Turner, Havana.

In the Texel 14th, brig Gov-Brooks, Moore, for Gottenburg, ready.

Ar at Bangor, Wales, 24th, brig Grampus, Symes, Havre, to load for Boston.

Cleared at Liverpool, 24th, ship Columbia, Foster, Rangor and Boston.

By the Evening Mail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Ar ship Tallahasse, Glover, Liverpool, 16th June. Spoke a British brig on the Banks fishing. The T. experienced continual head winds.

U. S. ship Hudson, Com. Cassin, Rio de Janeiro, 12th June, and Bahia 2d July. Left at latter, ship London Packet, Churchill, for Coast of Africa, soon; brigs Caroline Augusta, Duggan, to sail in 3 or 4 d for Rio Janeiro; Emily Cook, Rogers, for Bueno Ayres, soon.

Ship Triton, Hopkins, (of Portsmouth) Cronstadt, May 20, and Elsinore, June 8. Saw, 2d inst, Sandy Hook W. by S ship Francis 1st, hence for Havre.

Brig Annawan, Palmer fm S Seas. Left at Talouahana, May 25th, ships Phenix, Gardner for Nantucket, next day, with 2400 bls oil, Cincinnatus, Sayer, with 2600 bls, for N York, 10; Good Return, of N. Bedford, with 800 bls; Gov. Fenner, of Bristol, R I, 60 bls. Ship Iris, Norton, sailed 16 days before for N Bedford, with 1100 bls. Spoke, 28th ult, lat 31, lon 68, brig Coriolanus, fm Trinidad for England.—Experienced much heavy weather in coming round Cape Horn—had 3 boats stove, and damaged sails and rigging. [The A. is one of the vessels belonging to the exploring expedition.]

Brig Brilliant, Creighton, Buenos Ayres, 10th June. Passenger, Mr. T. Cook. Left brigs Nuptune, Butler, For N. York, 5, captain sick; Wanderer, Dickinson, do. 10; Draco, Barry, do. July 15; Sicily, Bridges, Gibraltar, July 1; Mary, Robinson, Bremen; ships Carolina, Cloutman, Boston, 21 days; Hantonia, to be sold the 10th, for the benefit of the concerned; Thos. Gibbons, Baldwin, discharged; brigs Montevideo, Farran, from New York, do; Valador, waiting cargo; schr George, Keating, Boston, 5 ds. The Br. brig Swan, for Havana, sailed day before.—Spoke, lat. 37, long. 72, brig Florida, from Savannah for Havana. July 24, lat. 26, long. 64, Br. brig Monarch, for Liverpool.

Sw. brig Maria Sophia, Nissou, Gottenburg, 64 days. Passengers, Messrs. W. Walker, D. L. Magunsen, and Thranchott.

Brig Brutus, Bailey, Liverpool, May 26th, (via Portsmouth, N. H.) Spoke, 29th ult, lat. 40 1-2, long. 71, brig Isabella, from Amsterdam for Philad.

Brig Dromo, Thomas, Mayaguez, 19th ult. The Leopard of Bath, touched 14th, and sailed 16th for St. Jago.

Br. Brig Transit, Kirkpatrick, Turks Island, 9 days.

Schrs. Macdonald, Underwood, 2 days from Boston; Henry, Davis, 2 days from do.; Tremont, Crowell, 5 days from do.

Sloops Glib, Howes, 4 days from Boston; Mechanic, Nickerson, 4 days from do.

Cleared, Ship Florida, Griswold, London; Brig Palinure, Gibson, Liverdool.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Below, a Bremen ship, supposed the Augusta-Edward, from Bremen.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Arrived brigs Marshal-Ney, Harding, from Boston; Victor, Chase, do.; schr Sun, Gardner, Porto Cabello.

Cleared, Spanish schr. Ann-Maria, Arinos, Barracoa.

Sailed, brig Timbuctoo, Rose, Antigua; schr. Control, Osborn, N. York.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 2.—Sailed, brig John Laird, Wilson, Rio.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—Arrived schr. Susan, Mason, from N. Orleans.

Cleared, brigs Florida, Blaisdell, Havre; Welcome, [Br.] Buchanan, Greenock.

TREMONT THEATRE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the Tremont Theatre for the ensuing season, begs leave to inform the public that it will re-open about the 20th inst. During the recess the interior will be newly decorated and embellished by Mr. R. JONES.

Applications for engagements to be addressed to the subscriber, to whom also, all persons having business with the Theatre will please apply

G. H. BARRETT.
3tis. August 6 1831.

THE PORTRAITURE OF A CHRISTIAN Gentleman. By W. Roberts, Esq, Lincoln's Inn—Verum atque decens. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill. Aug. 6.

NEW BOOKS.

MODERN TRAVELLER. A Popular description, Geographical, historical, and typographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. Vol IX. ARABIA.

FAMILY LIBRARY, DRAMATIC SERIES, 3 vols. containing the Plays of Philip Massinger.

LIFE OF ROBERT BURNS, by J. G. Lockhart, with an essay on his writings, prepared for this edition.

POETICAL WORKS of MILTON, YOUNG, GRAY, BEATTIE, and COLLINS. With portraits, complete in one vol.

JOURNAL of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE of the State of Pennsylvania; Vol 8 No. 1 for July 1831. For sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington street. aug. 6.

MACKINTOSH'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, volume 2d. This day is published by CAREY & LEA, History of England, by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. 2, (being vol. 6th of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia)

"Here (in the 2d vol.) he has enlarged his plan, and the result is, the ablest commentary that has yet appeared in our language, upon some of the circumstances in English history."—*Von. Atlas.*

In preparation: History of France, by Eyre Evans Crowe, 3 vols; History of Poland; Lardner's Mechanics; Brewster on Optics; History of Ireland, by Thomas Moore, &c. aug 6

DESKS and DRESSING CASES. An Invoice of elegant Writing Desks and Dressing Cases, inlaid with leaf, brass corners and bound, just received per Pequot from New York. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at Hewitt & Co's. No 83, Joy's building,—Washington street and examine the same.

istf. july 30

FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by LAROQUE, Chemist, Baltimore. This agreeable composition, which is not surpassed by any of the imported Cologne or Lavender Water, is obtained from plants which grow in the Southern parts of the United States.—It is an excellent and mild cosmetic, invigorating the nerves, refreshing and beautifying the skin, and removing freckles and many other disorders of the face. It also contributes to a perfect state of health by counteracting noxious exhalations, and fortifying the debilitated fibres.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, by RICHARD A. NEWELL, Druggist, Corner of Summer & South streets Boston. july 30

FLORIDA WATER.

A FEW BOTTLES of this fragrant water, manufactured by Larongue, Baltimore, just received by HEWITT, & CO. 83 Joy's building Washington street.

This agreeable composition, which is not surpassed by any of the imported Cologne or Lavender Water, is obtained from plants which grow in the Southern parts of the United States. It is an excellent and mild cosmetic, invigorating the nerves, refreshing and beautifying the skin, and removing freckles and many other disorders of the face. It also contributes to a perfect state of health by counteracting noxious exhalations, and fortifying the debilitated fibres.

Also, a few Boxes Genuine Cologne from the manufactory of Farina, for sale by the Box or single bottle.

july 9. isep

THOMSON ON INFLAMMATION. Just published by CAREY & LEA, Lectures on Inflammation, exhibiting a view of the general doctrines Pathological and Practical, of Medical Surgery, by John Thomson, professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and regius professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 2d. Am. from the last Lond. ed. In 1 vol 8vo.

'In no work within our knowledge, are the phenomena of inflammation so ably and clearly and accurately described, as in this; in none are its various causes so fully set forth, or its different modes of termination, and the means of promoting either of them. so judiciously discussed"—Boston Medical Surgical Journal. july 2

CAPT. HALL'S NEW WORK.

THIS DAY is Published by CAREY & LEA, Fragments of Voyages and Travels, including Anecdotes of Naval Life; intended chiefly for the use of Young Persons. By Basil Hall Capt. R. N. in 2 vols. royal 18 mo.

"His volumes consist of a *melange* of autobiography, naval anecdotes and sketches, of a somewhat discursive nature, which we have felt much pleasure in perusing."

"The title page to these volumes indicates their being chiefly intended for young persons, but we are much mistaken if the race of grey beards will be among the least numerous of the readers of "midshipmen's pranks and the humors of the green room."—*Lit. Gaz.* june 28

FRENCH SHOES. ISAAC WILLIAMS No. 180, Washington-street, has just received an additional supply of very superior Paris made Shoes, from Este Manufactory, consisting of elegant Satin, Silk, Kid, Morocco, and Prunella.

Also on hand, a prime assortment of India Rubber Shoes, selected expressly for retailing.

CAPT. HALL'S NEW WORK. Just published by CAREY & LEA, Fragments of Voyages and Travels including Anecdotes of Naval Life intended chiefly for the use of Young Persons. By Basil Hall, Capt. R. N. In 2 vols royal 18mo.

"That he tells a story with clearness and energy, describes manners and scenery with very considerable skill and effect, seizes the strong points of a moral or political question, in general, with ready shrewdness, and delivers his opinions on all subjects fairly, writes in a manly unaffected style, rough but racy, and makes us feel throughout that we are in the hands of a practical man, clever, humorous, kind hearted, who has read much, seen more, studied and enjoyed life in a hundred spheres and shapes, a stanch and ardent lover of his country, and in all respects a gentleman, are statements, to which we presume, the Captain's bitterest political opponents hardly refuse, *is imprimatur.*"—*Lon. Quart. Review.*

MR. WALTER R. HILL, who has for several years been in a state of partial mental alienation, left the Asylum for Insane kept by Doct. Nehemiah Cutter, at Pepperell, Mass. on Wednesday, June 22d, and was afterwards traced as far as Nashua. Dr. Cutter supposed he had gone to his friends at Concord or Ashburnham; but he has arrived at neither of these places, nor has it been discovered what course he did take. He is forty-one years of age—nearly six feet in height; and frequently to strangers might be considered as rational—and at other times incoherent and irregular. Whoever may have seen him at any time since he left Peperell and will give the subscriber information, or whoever may know where he is, and will assist him to return either to Dr. Cutter's at Pepperell, to his parents' house in Ashburnham, Mass. or to his brother's in Concord, would relieve his agonized friends, and shall be suitably rewarded by

ISAAC HILL.

☞ Printers in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont will confer a favor by noticing the foregoing. Concord. N. H. July 8, 1831.

RINGWORMS. DR. SOLOMON'S celebrated Ointment for the cure of Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and cutaneous eruptions which break out upon the skin. There never has been an article introduced which has given such universal satisfaction as the above ointment, to all who have used it. Ringworms, by the use of this article, have entirely disappeared in three or four days. For sale by HENRY WHITE, Druggist (General Agent for the United States) corner of Court and Tremont street, Boston,

Orders from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. nov 28

SEWING SILK WEB. Having succeeded in manufacturing a very durable article of Webbing for Suspenders composed of pure Italian Sewing Silk it will be made up (for the present) to order only at KIMBALL'S Manufactory No. 12 Washington street.

CABINET LIBRARY, Vol 1.—This day is published by CAREY & LEA—Cabinet Library, vol 1. The Marquis of Londonderry's Narrative of the late War in Germany and France.

"No history of the events to which it relates can be correct without reference to its statements."—*Literary Gaz.*

'The events detailed in this volume cannot fail to excite an intense interest."—*Dublin Literary Gazette.*

'The only connected and well authenticated account we have of the spirit stirring scenes which preceded the fall of Napoleon. It introduces us into the cabinets and presence of the allied monarchs. We observe the secret policy of each individual, we see the course pursued by the wily Bernadotte, the temporizing Metternich, and the ambitious Alexander. The work deserves a place in every historical library."—*Globe.*

IN PREPARATION:

Vol. 2 Journal of a Naturalist.

Vol. 3 Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington—by Capt. Moyle Sherer. july 9

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS & OTHERS will find much valuable information in the JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The No. for July contains Application of Anthracite to Drying Tobacco; Editor on the Quadrature of the Circle; List of Am. Patents for March 1831 with Remarks by the editor; Specifications of Do; For Improvement in Lamps; Locomotive Carriages and Rail Roads; Splitting, Shaving, and Cutting Leather; Improvement in mixing Paints; Improvement in Drawing and Renewing Lotteries; New Alloy for Sheathing Ships; English Patents; For Glazing Horticultural and other Buildings; Preparation of British Tapioca; Improvement in Saddles; Improvement in Making and purifying Sugar; French Ordinances in relation to Steam Boats and Boilers used in Do. High and Low Pressure; Method of calculating the thickness of wrought iron Boilers; Moll on the Invention of Telescopes; On Fusible Metal, instead of Wood Blocks for Calico Printing; Mordant for Calico Printers; On the results of Machinery; On Biscuit Baking by Steam; On Emery Cloath; On Illumination of Light Houses; On a Prothometor for Measuring the Relative Intensity of Light; On Preventing the Discharge of a Bullet from a Gun by the Fingers; Discharge of a Jet of water under water; New Lamp; Extraction of Potash from certain Minerals; Recent Improvement in Paper Making &c.

This work is published monthly, at five dollars per Annum.

Subscriptions received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill. july 30

MR. ADAMS'S ORATION. The Hon. John Q. Adams's Oration, delivered at Quincy on the fourth instant—this day published by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. july 30

THE YOUNG DUKE, by the Author of "Vivian Grey," in two volumes. A moral tale though gay. This day received by RICHARDSON, LORD, & HOLBROOK. july 30

WANTED, A LOAN OF $3000,

FOR which the best security will be given, on Real Estate in the immediate neighborhood of the city. For further particulars, apply to H. F. M'ARDLE, 18 Tremont street. july 30

THE YOUNG DUKE. "A moral tale though gay." By the Author of "Vivian Grey," in two volumes. Being No. 5 and 6 Library of Select Novels. Just received and for sale by R P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill. july 30

JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST. Published by CAREY & LEA.—JOURNAL OF A NATURALIST. Being volume two of the Cabinet Library.

—— Plants, trees, and stones, we note;
Birds, insects, beasts, and rural things.

"We again most strongly recommend this little unpretending volume to the attention of every lover of nature, and more particularly of our country readers. It will induce them, we are sure, to examine more closely than they have been accustomed to do, into the objects of animated nature, and such examination will prove one of the most innocent and the most satisfactory sources of gratification and amusement. It is a book that ought to find its way into every rural drawing-room in the kingdom, and one that may safely be placed in every lady's boudoir, be her rank and station in life what they may."—*Quarterly Review,* No. LXXVIII.

"We think there are few readers who will not be delighted (we are certain all will be instructed) by the "Journal of a Naturalist."—*Monthly Review*

"This is a most delightful book on the most delightful of all studies. We are acquainted with no previous work which bears any resemblance to this, except White's History of Selborne, the most fascinating piece of rural writing and sound English philosophy that ever issued from the press."—*Athenæum.*

"The author of the charming volume before us has produced one of the most interesting volumes we remember to have seen for a long time."—*New Monthly Mag.* June, 1829. july 30.

HAVERHILL; or Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe—By James A. Jones. Author of "Tales of an Indian Camp." in two volumes. Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill. july 23

JEWELL'S APOLOGY.

JUST Published, *The Apology for the Church of England; and a Treatise of the Holy Scriptures;* by Bishop Jewell, with a preface, Biographical Memoir and notes, by W. R. Whittingham, A. M. being vol. 3. STANDARD WORKS of the Prot. Epis. Church. For Sale at 18 & 20 Cornhill, by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

july 23

BUCKINGHAM'S NEW-ENGLAND MAGAZINE. This Magazine is to be published monthly, at Five Dollars a year. The numbers will be delivered from the store of MUNROE & FRANCIS, Washington Street: where all orders will be received and promptly executed. july 2

NEW STYLE CRAVATS and POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, said to be (by dealers) the most splendid patterns ever offered for sale in Boston. Price $2. J. G. SHUTE.

CABINET LIBRARY No 1.

NARRATIVE OF THE WAR IN GERMANY and FRANCE in 1813 and 1814. By Lieut. General Charles William Vane, Marquess of Londonderry, G. C. B. G. C. H. Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars,

ALSO

THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER: being the sequel of "The Kuzzilbash." By J. B. Frazer Esq. author of a Tour to the Himala Mountains; Travels in Persia &c. in two volumes. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill, late Market street.

july 9

A NEW NOVEL.

HAVERHILL; or Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe,—By James A. Jones, 2 vols. This day received and for sale by RICHARDSON LORD & HOLBROOK. july 23.

NEW BOOKS.

HAVERHILL; or Memoirs of an Officer in the Army of Wolfe,—By James A. Jones, Author of "Tales of an Indian Camp." The Incognito; or Sins and Peccadilloes, By Don F. de Trueba. The Beauties of The British Poets. With a few introductory observations. By the Rev. George Croly. English and American editions.

Three Years in Italy. Narrative of a three years residence in Italy, 1819—1822. With illustrations of the present state of religion in that country. Legends and Stories of Ireland, by Samuel Souer, R. A. With etchings, by the Author. Just received for sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS. july 23

MASSINGER'S PLAYS.

THE PLAYS OF PHILLIP MASSINGER. Adapted for Family Reading, and the use of young persons, by the omission of objectionable passages in three volumes being No. 1, 2, & 3, Family Library, Dramatic Series. Just published and for sale at 18 & 20 CORNHILL by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS. july 23

NEW NOVEL. DESTINY: Or the Chief's Daughter. By the author of Marriage and the Inheritance. This day received and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.

SUSPENDERS.

AN Assortment from 12 1-2 cts. to $2,50 a pair for sale at KIMBALL'S Stock and Suspender Manufactory 12 Washington-street. Among them are the "*Combined Roller Suspenders,*"—the springs in the back of which being concentrated in one are of course much easier than the common article.

PAULDING'S NEW NOVEL. THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE.—A tale by the author of "Leters from the South," "The Backwoodsman," "John Bull in America," &c. &c. in two volumes. This day received and for sale by RICHARDSON LORD & HOLBROOK. june 11

HAIR CLOTH STOCKS. An assortment of Beautiful Black and Colored Hair Cloth Stocks, a very cool and serviceable article now finished and for sale at KIMBALLS, No. 12 Washington street. july 16.

CRAVAT STIFFNERS, IN TWO PARTS, Just finished, some that are exceeding thin and light, for summer use. Having been a long time in preparing the cloth, (which is made of beautiful white horse hair,) my customers are now invited to examine them at 20 Tremont street. J. G. SHUTE.

THE AID TO MEMORY.

MUNROE & FRANCIS, have just published The Aid to Memory; or reference Commonplace Book, with an alphabetical index of one hundred and fifty heads which occur in general reading. The design of this volume is to assist the recollection of readers, who wish to note down the book and page where may be found any remarkable passage worthy of reference or remembrance. It often happens, that we lose sight of many very fine remarks and useful facts, which are frequently presented in the course of our various reading; but could we have at our elbow a Commonplace Book, fitted for the express purpose of a Referencer, these good things could be recalled, and their value re-impressed on our minds. The Index is left open, to be filled as convenience will allow; and subjoined is a page inserted as a sample of the manner in which the other parts of the book are intended to be appropriated. june 25

INFANT SCHOOL MANUAL.

NEW EDITION.

THE Infant School Manual; or Teacher's Assistant, containing a view of the system of Infant Schools. Also, a variety of useful lessons, for the use of teachers. By Mrs. Howland. Third edition. The rapidity with which the first two editions of this work were sold, is evidence of the want of such a work. This edition has been improved and enlarged, and will be found a valuable assistant to those who are engaged in, or are desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching Infant Schools. It will also be useful to every teacher of young children in common schools or families. Just published by

RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK,
july 2 School Book publishers—Boston.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTTS.

JUST Published, and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams 18 & 20 Cornhill, Life of Mary Queen of Scotts by Henry Glassford Bell Esq. in two volumes, being 21 and 22 of Family Library. june 25.

ENGLISH STYLE, Just Finished at KIMBALL'S, No 12 Washington-street, a few Stocks in imitation of one from the fashionable manufactory of Hagar & Charney's London—*** Customers of the establishment are invited to call and examine them.

June 4 4t

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, BALLS etc. Beautiful White Stocks manufactured of fine linens and linen cambrics, and made o wash,—for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington-street. m 11

JUST received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cowper and Thompson's Works, complete in one volume

Cuvier on the Revolutions of the surface of the Globe, with plates, in one volume.

The Water Witch, in two volumes.

Cabinet of History.

Noyes's Translation of the Psalms, in one volume.

Ware on the Formation of the Christian Character, in one volume.

Worcester's Letters in one volume.

Butler's Atlas of Antient Geography.

HEWITT & CO. No. 83, Joy's Buildings, have just received a fresh supply of perfumery which they offer for sale at low prices.

Roland's Kalydor for the Complexion. To irradiate the fascinations of female Beauty has ever been the favourite object of scientific research; and the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms have with unwearied dilligence been repeatedly, though unsuccessfully explored, in the attainment of this grand *desideratum*; until chance propitiously introduced to the knowledge of a distinguised English lady traveling in that delightful part of Asia, once the enchanting scenery of our youthful imageries that carried us into Bagdad, as an invaluable Cosmetic, introduced by *Rowland* as *Kalydor*—as an *Auxiliary of British Beauty*—to create a new galaxy of unprecedented splendour—and enhance the already rich endowments of nature.

This inestimable Preparation possesses the virtue of sustaining the reign of Loveliness against the inroads of Time, Climate, and Disease. Powerful of effect, yet mild of influence, this admirable Specific possesses Balsamic properties of numerous energy. It eradicates Freckles, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, from what ever cause originating; gradually produces a delicately clear, soft skin. Transforms even the most Sallow Complexion into Radiant Whiteness; resists the *scorching rays of the sun*; and diffuses a delightful fairness, and a healthy and juvenile bloom; successfully opposes the attacks of *inclement weather* on the most delicate texture; renders harsh and rough Skin beautifully smooth and even; and by due perseverance in the application of *Rowland's Kalydor*, promotes a free and uninterrupted exercise of those important functions of the Skin, which are of the utmost necessity for the preservation of Health, and attainment, and continuance of a Beautiful Complexion.

To Gentlemen whose Faces are tender after Shaving.—As the infelicity which attends the operation of Shaving, great irritation of the Skin; many Gentlemen suffer greatly from this cause. Rowland's Kalydor will be found excellent beyond precedent, in ameliorating and allaying that most unpleasant sensation; and affords to the Face a delectible and soothing relief. It removes unpleasant harshness of the Skin, occasioned by intense *solar heat* or *cold winds*; and thus to the Traveller, whose avocations expose him to the various changes of weather, proves an infallible specific—a prompt resource—and, as conducing to comfort, a pleasing appendage and infallible acquisition. In all cases of Burns, Scalds, Inflamed Eyes, or Erysipelas, &c. it gives immediate relief, its extraordinary qualities are admired and reccommended by the most eminent of the Faculty. Finally, it is the most beneficial preparation of any extant, and should be a Vade Mecum for every Family.

Rowland's Macassar Oil, for improving the growth, strengthening the root and beautifying the Hair, preventing the Hair from falling off or turning gray.

Atkinson's Depilatory, for removing superfluous Hair on the face, neck or arms, with equal certainty and safety, leaving the skin soft and whiter than before the application.

Turkish Dye changes gray or red Hair to an auburn or black, so permanent that neither washing, perspiration nor any other cause can the least affect it.

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.—Reports of cases, argued and determied in the English Ecclesiastical Courts, with tables of cases, and principal matters.

Edited by Edward D. Ingraham Esq. Vol. I. Containing Phillimore Reports. Just published. Subscription received by

RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK.
june 4

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY. For Sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS 18 and 20 Cornhill, A Practical System of modern Geography; or a view of the present state of the World. Simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth. Containing numerous Tables, and embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs &c. accompanied by a New and improved Atlas. By J. Olney,

Traders supplied on liberal terms. june 4.

Miscellanies.

DEATH OF MRS. SIDDONS.

This pre-eminent actress, and truly amiable lady, died at her house in Upper Brook-street, Portman-square, on Wednesday morning last. The event, though long expected, has plunged her family and numerous friends into the greatest distress.

Mrs. Siddons was the eldest daughter of Roger Kemble, and was born on the 16th of July 1755, at Brecknock, in Wales. Her father, who was a catholic, was the manager of a strolling company of comedians. Her mother was the daughter of Mr. John Ward, in his time an actor of repute. Mrs. Siddons' early life was passed under her father's roof, till her fifteenth year. She had at this time excited in her future husband, Mr. Siddons, an attachment of which her parents did not approve. Mr. Siddons was an actor of respectability in her father's company; he is said to have been a very handsome man. When the attachment was discovered, the effect of absence was tried, and Miss Kemble was placed as a companion (or we may, perhaps, say in a lower situation) with a Mrs. Greathead, near Warwick. While there, she informed Mr. Garrick who she was, and solicited his judgment of her abilities, and his protection. Garrick seemed highly pleased with her utterance and her deportment; but although at this time Miss Kemble must have been in all the charms of her youth, he saw so little in her future fate, that he coldly told her he could do nothing for her.

She married in her seventeenth year, with the consent of her parents; and Mr. and Mrs. Siddons shortly after this event joined a company then performing at Cheltenham, and, through the influence of Lord Bruce (afterwards Aylesbury) and Sir Bate Dudley, Mrs. Siddons was recommended to Garrick, and on December 29th, 1775, when she was twenty years of age, she made her first appearance in London, at Drury Lane, in the character of Portia. She was received with great applause. The company of which she was a member, was under the direction of Garrick, and she appears to have been placed entirely at his mercy. It would seem that even at this time Garrick was insensible to her merits. Her first appearance in tragedy was made in the part of Lady Ann, in Richard the third. On June the 5th, in the same year she played before their Majesties as Lady Anne, but seems still to have made no impression on Garrick. We may remark by the way, that Roscius was never remarkably alive to histrionic talent in any one but himself. He soon after left the stage; she was dismissed, and retired from a scene that presented little but mortification. She was, however, immediately engaged by Mr. Richard Yates, the manager of the Birmingham company, and Henderson, seeing her there, had the segacity to predict her great success, and pronounce that she would never be surpassed. She next played at Bath, under the management of Mr. Palmer, when she established for herself a fame that carried her, in a few years, in triumph back to the metropolis.

It was in 1782–3, seven years after her first appearance at Drury Lane, that she was re-engaged at that theatre. Her success in London was now as decisive as her former reception had been mortifying. From this time forward, for many years, Mrs. Siddons continued to be the chief attraction at the theatres, although her empire over the public was shared with Mrs. Jordan. Her brother, John Kemble, became, in 1787, stage-manager of Drury Lane, which contributed much to his sister's happiness.

About 1801, Mr. Kemble acquired a share in Covent Garden Theatre, and the services of Mrs. Siddons were afterwards transferred thither. Mrs. Siddons lost one of her daughters under the circumstances so touchingly related in the Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence; her husband died in 1802, and her eldest daughter in 1803—which events gave to a hitherto prosperous life, the first distaste, and she began to wish for retirement. On the 8th of June, 1816, she performed *Lady Macbeth*, to gratify the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; which was, we believe, her last appearance on the stage. She subsequently gave public readings of Shakspeare and Milton; but, generally speaking, she lived in close retirement since 1816. She continued in good health, and capable of taking air, till within a few days of her death.

To the public this lady has been dead for several years. She was gifted with a noble and commanding person, a most beautiful, and withal most energetic countenance, a voice powerful and melodious, and all the charms both of mind and body that are calculated to make an impression on mankind. Her action was noble and impressive: her character, unsullied by any vice, gave a dignity to her profession, such as never before belonged to it in England. She was exemplary in her duties as a mother; and, if ever woman was at once popular with the multitude, honored by the great, and respected by the good, it was Mrs Siddons. She had three children, who all died before her.—Thus did this celebrated actress see all that could connect her with the world perish ere her own time! Her grand-children, indeed, and her brother remain; and it was reserved to her, as one of the last pleasures of her existence, to see her niece, though not gifted with her extraordinary talents, attain a high degree of public approbation. Her death has thrown a gloom over the theatrical world.

We copy the subjoined report, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, from a London paper, merely on account of the interest attached to the old house that was the cause of litigation. The lawyers and the Judge seem to have thought that something lively ought to be said on the occasion; but not to have been very successful in their attempts:

Hooper and Sharland, and the City of London.

This was a case of compensation under the London-bridge Approaches Act. The claimants were the owners of the house, No. 2, Great Eastcheap, in days of old, the celebrated Old Boar's Head, in which *Falstaff* and the *Prince*, and *Poins* and *Pistol* caroused.

The claim made by Messrs. Hooper and Sharland, who are tea agents, amounted to 2,186*l*, of which 1,486*l*, were required for the lease, and 700*l*. for the loss by removal The fixtures had been agreed upon at 132*l* 15*s*. 6*d*.

The Common Sergeant, in opening the case for the City, stated that he could not at all conceive how the claimants could expect for premises, which they were in the habit of letting to tenants at will, so large a sum of money. The tenancy was, as the premises were let to mere lodgers, very equivocal, and the business which the claimants carried on in part of them, was of such a nature as to be very easily transferred without loss to another place.

The Learned Gentleman then called three surveyors, Mr. Montague, Mr. Higgins, and Mr. Smith, who valued the lease at the different rates of 447*l*, 492*l*, and 506*l*.

Sir James Scarlett, for the claimants, said that, now that the world was employed in rubbing away the rust of antiquity, he trusted that the City of London would be included in the improvements, and that the Courts of Compensasion would undergo what they greatly wanted—a wholesome and thorough cleansing. He particularly objected to the practice of the Court, in which he was now endeavoring to obtain justice for his clients, a practice which prevented persons claiming from the benefit of a reply, and which was dissimilar to the practice of any other Court in existence. The Learned Counsel then stated, that the house to which he was to call the attention of the Jury was once the Old Boar's Head, memorable for being the place in which Shakspeare made his immortal *Falstaff* "the cause of wit in others," in which *Hal* and his companions had been in the habit of perpetuating their orgies, and *Mrs. Quickley* and *Doll Tearsheet* gave additional life to the scene.

The Recorder—The exploits of the day you speak of would, if they were committed in the present day, give some work to the Recorder—(laughter).

Sir J. Scarlett said that the City Police were now so powerful and so dexterously instructed, that no Prince could do what Henry the Fifth had done, according to dramatic authority. The Corporation of London, whatever could be the reason of it, did not appear to pay much regard to the classical associations of that great depository of wit, and humor, and merriment, the Boar's Head — If the public were to be benefitted, the public were able and ought to pay for the advantage. Now, in this case, the claimants were serious losers, by being obliged to leave the premises in question. The trade which the claimants followed required a lightsome premises. His claimants being tea agents and colonial brokers, were constantly in the habit of examining the articles with which they supplied the public.

The Common Sergeant—I should think that the best way of judging of tea would be by the palate, not by the eye.—(a laugh.)

Sir James Scarlett said that a good light was indispensable. He then stated that the claimants, besides occupying part of the premises, had a net improved rent of £140 a year, arising from several rooms, which were in constant occupation, and which would never have wanted a tenant if the house had been allowed to stand. It did not signify, under such circumstances, that the premises were not permanently let. Sir James then stated that the taking up of the dead bodies in St. Michael's church yard, a few weeks ago, was productive of the greatest possible annoyance to his clients, as the tenants of the grave were piled up on a spot close to his premises, and corrupted the air, to the peril of the health of his lodgers. In some cases the workmen were taken ill, and in one case a death took place. The removal would, in fact, the Learned Counsel contended, cause the most disagreeable effects. There was an old Dutch saying, "Three removals are as bad as a fire;" and his clients had found out already that one removal were as bad as the third of a fire—(laughter.)

Witness proved that the claimants received a regular profit to the amount stated in the Learned Council's speech, and the exhumation of the dead produced a most horrible nuisance. The Common Sergeant said that his Learned Friend had ingeniously turned the churchyard to his advantage, if the Jury were to be hoaxed into a belief that a removal of the dead bodies was any ground of compensation. He ridicules the notion of demanding so enormous a sum for a set of lodgings, from whence the occupiers might have departed whenever they pleased.

The Jury settled the claim at £797 10s. viz. £504 for the lease, and £293 10s. for the loss by removal.

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE SIAMESE YOUTHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Battle in the Egyptian Hall, between Tom Hood and Sam Rogers.

EGYPTIAN HALL, WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Editor:—Having been taught to read and write by the the *Hamiltonian and Carstairsonian* systems, this afternoon, while my brother Ching was entertaining professors from the College of Surgeons, I hasten to communicate some thoughts which have occurred to me since our arrival in London; and which, as yet, I have not mentioned to my *bosom friend*, whom, nevertheless, I love so much, that I sincerely think it would be death to part. I have not even made known my thoughts to Captain Coffin and his lady, though justice requires that I should state that they are as dear to me as Ching himself, and both my brother and I feel that we could hardly endure life without our *Coffins*.

Not to weary you with the numerous instances which have occurred to prove the goodness of their hearts, I will only allude to one, to say I shall never forget when, on board ship, Ching and I ran up the rigging, the tender anxiety—the *grave* looks of both the *Coffins* at seeing us in the *shrouds*, which rendered each any thing but "like Patience on a *Monument*," to use the words of your own immortal *Breakspeare*.

Though Ching has hitherto been united with me in sentiment, I tremble lest the alurements of a great city should lead him astray; and in such case, I wish to know how the laws of this country would deal with him, or rather with us. If Ching should have to pay £5,000 damages for a little *crim. con.* affair, and not being able to find cash, be obliged to pay in person, must I go to prison with him?

Or if he should commit a murder, I being no *particepts criminis*, but having opposed his wicked design with all my might, am I to be his companion in prison—to be placed at the bar with him on his trial—and, finally, to be required to attend his execution at the Old Bailey? I hope not. Your law, I am told, considers that two guilty persons had better escape merited punishment, than one innocent person should suffer. Of that saving principle I claim the benefit, and insist that whatever crime may be perpetrated by Ching, no one has any right to lay hands on him, so as to punish me.

I am led to ask this, because strange ideas are abroad as to our individuality; Mr. Hughes, for instanae, the proprietor of Vauxall, says, when we visit his gardens, he shall not demand payment for two, because he considers us to be *singular*. This is an *odd* compliment. But I and Ching intend to be *even* with him.

Miller, the great fishmonger by the White Horse Cellar, I suppose wished to remedy our imputed defficiency, for one of his men brought a *pair of soles*. Of course we soon made the fellow take to his *eels*.

When Miss *Love* came to see us, she said the two, in her opinion, ought only to go for one. We, however, had no fancy to make one with her; so, she has no *Manley* engagement now to throw up, we did not ask her to join us, but left her to seek a *Price* at Drury-lane.

Madam Vestris did not seem much pleased with us, because we could not give a very good account of our travels. She said she supposed she must wait till the "King of Siam comes," to obtain the particulars of our native country and its capital—Bangkok.—She admired our hair plaited in tails and bound over our heads. Soon after she had left, the following lines were picked up:

"Why did I here to Piccadilly come?
The spectacle, I say, completely fails;
Though odd it certainly is thought by some,
To see Boy's *heads* surmounted by their *tails*."

Parson Allen, the *Pluralist*, thinks very little of our pretensions. He does not consider that we should do honor to the Pulpit; and it has been hinted we might cause "The Church to be in danger," by showing publicly that two persons can do with one *living*.

His namesake, the Clerk of the Peace, looked upon us with a more favorable eye. If Ching were sent to prison for nothing, I judge he takes it for granted that he might claim two guineas instead of one, for his release, if either of us "made a noise."

"I suppose," said Tom Hood, who came in while Sam Rogers was examining our *band*, "that your legs are not *strait*." I asked "Why not?" "Because," said he, "you are both *band-y*."

"Nonsense," cried Sam, while he observed our arms passed round each other, "their legs are good, and these youths would be particularly fitted to march to battle, as they are always found *in arms*."

"What could be done," inquired Tom, "by a couple of boys, who must be mere infants, because they are not yet *out of* arms."

"That has nothing to do with it, Mr. Tom," replied Sam, "for *two soldiers*, where an invading army is to be met, could never be required to *go alone*."

"Pray," asked Hood, "when at dinner with the Captain, have you good spoons and handsome silver forks?" I replied "Yes, why?" "I only wanted to know," said Tom, "if you were satisfied with your *Coffin-plate*."

Sam caught hold of my hand in a great hurry, and asked if my finger nails were not much narrower than those of the Captain? I said "yes." "I thought," he remarked, "these were not like *Coffin nails*."

I said the Captain's name had been so often repeated, that I did not want to hear *Coffin* mentioned again.

"It begins to *pall*," said Tom.

"It is usually found to ap-*pall*," replied Sam.

"You must excuse," said Tom, very civilly, "our frequent mention of the Captain; for, as he has undertaken this exhibition, he is a greater curiosity than you."

"Why so?" demanded Sam.

"Because," Tom replied—

"Most strange of all beneath the sun,
Of all yet fashioned by our Maker,
Is he who offers for a pun
A *Coffin* in an *Undertaker*."

Here a gentleman begged that there might be no more punning, as to listen to it was beneath the dignity of an M. P. He added, by way of setting a rational example, that he though we were two, and not one.

"Not *one*, but all mankind's *epitome*," remarked Tom Hood.

"*Pit what?*" said I. "What's that?"

"Dryden," said he, "something like this gentleman," pointing to the M. P.

"Dry-den," I answered, "is, I suppose, a hole in the earth rendered dry by heat?"

"Exactly so, and therefore like *Ot-wa Cave*."

"*Ca-ve, Ca-ve*," exclaimed the M. P. in a menacing tone, and withdrew.

Ching wishes to cross the room, so I must now conclude, my dear Mr. *Sunday Times*, (Tom Hood told me your *Christian name* is *Sunday*.)

Your obedient servant, ENG.

P. S. By the bye, I hear your country was named before me. I think it ought to have been named *after me—England*.

Good Pilotage.—Nothing is more amusing than the alacrity of Irishmen in getting into scrapes, and the happy *naivete* and blunders by means of which they endeavor to extricate themselves. A captain of a man-of-war, newly appointed to a ship on the Irish station, took the precaution, in "beating out of harbor," to apprise the pilot that he was totally unacquainted with the coast, and therefore he must rely entirely on the pilot's local knowledge for the safety of his ship. "You are perfectly sure, pilot," said the captain, "you are well acquainted with the coast?" 'Do I know my own name, Sir?" "Well, mind I warn you not to approach too near to the shore" "Now make yourself *asy*, Sir; in troth you may go to bed if you plase." "Then, shall we stand on?" "Why,—what else would we do?" "Yes, but there may be hidden dangers which you know nothing about." "Dangers!—I like to see the dangers *dar* hide themselves from Mick. Sure don't I tell you I know every rock on the coast?" (here the ship strikes) "and *that's* one of 'em!"—*Metropolitan*.

Our popular Queen.—Her Majesty, it seems, has visited several public places without state, going in a private carriage; and being thus enabled to see and enjoy what is to be seen. Among others, we are told the Zoological Society's Garden has been thus honored—at least it is stated of one of the check-takers, an Irishman, that he mentioned the queen's having been at the garden *incog.* on a particular day. "Why," said the person he was informing, "it was odd we never heard of it!" "Oh, not at all, at all," rejoined Pat; "for she didn't come like a queen; but *clane and dacent* like another lady!"

A Blue.—A true *blue* has appeared in France in the person of a girl, aged seventeen, near Angers. This young lady, though she has never yet written a book, is blue from the waist upwards, (consequently she is not a *basbleu*); and, what is more extraordinary, when any thing is said or done which causes her to blush, instead of red, she blushes a deeper blue.—*True Blue*.

SWIMMING SCHOOL,

NEAR THE REV. MR. SHARP'S MEETING HOUSE.

Having been thoroughly repaired, is now open The Proprietor having been at great expense in consequence of the damage sustained in March last, trusts that an Establishment so generally approved of, will be sufficiently patronized to enable him to continue it.

June 4th, 1831

ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA Vol. 6. This day is published by CAREY & LEA, Encyclopædia Americana; a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, and Politics, brought down to the present time, and including a copious collection of articles in American Biography. On the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversation Lexicon. Edited by Dr. Francis Lieber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth, and T. G. Bradford: vol 6.

*** This work will be completed in twelve large octavo volumes, price two dollars and a half each, strongly bound in cloth.

The department of American Biography, a subject of which it should be disgraceful to be ignorant, to the degree that many are, is, in this work a prominent feature, and has received the attention of one of the most indefatigable writers in this department of literatnre, which the present age can furnish.—*Boston Courier*.

According to the plan of Dr. Lieber, a desideratum will be supplied; the substance of contemporary knowledge will be brought within a small compass; and the character and uses of a manual will be imparted to a kind of publication heretofore reserved, on strong shelves, for occasional reference. By those who understand the German language, the Conversation Lexicon is consulted ten times for one application to any English Encyclopædia.—*National Gazette* june 25.

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY. For Sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS 18 and 20 Cornhill, A Practical System of modern Geography; or a view of the present state of the World. Simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth. Containing numerous Tables, and embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs &c. accompanied by a New and improved Atlas. By J. Olney,

Traders supplied on liberal terms. june 4.

REMOVAL. GEORGE BARRY, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand, No. 10, Congress square, to Store No. 94, Washington street, nearly opposite Williams' Court, where he has on hand a good assortment of gentlemen's, youth's and children's Hats and Caps, which he will sell at prices corresponding with the times.

epistf nov 5

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. The Journal of the Franklin Institute of the state of Pensylvania; devoted to the mechanic arts, manufactures, general science, and the recording of America and other patented inventions. Edited by Thomas P. Jones, M. D. new series, Vol. 7.—May, 1831.—No. 5.

Subscriptions receeived by MUNROE & FRANCIS

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. City COFFEE HOUSE, 334 and 336 North Market street, Albany. R. H. GOULD, late of the Exchange, Boston, intends opening this extensive and elegant establishment, on the first day of May next, as a *Temperance House*. He is induced to do this at the urgent solicitations of the friends of Temperance in the city and country, and from a conviction that the time has arrived when public sentiment will support the undertaking. It is his intention to spare no pains in giving satisfaction to those who may patronise him. The commanding situation of the house, and the convenience of the rooms, will, it is hoped, attract the attention of travellers—as also parties and families who can be furnished with private parlours. Gentlemen who wish board by the month or year, will be accommodated on as liberal terms as at any other establishmentt The house will be furnished with every thing necessary for the comfort or convenience of customers.

A baggage wagon will be in attendanee on the arrival of boats, to convey baggage free of charge.

N. B. A stable attached to the establishment.

may 14

EAGLE COFFEE-HOUSE AND COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

JOHN P. GASS, has the pleasure to announce to his friends and customers, that finding it inconvenient to accommodate all his company at either of the above spacious houses, he has taken them both, where he will, at all times, be "at Home." He avails himself of this occasion to express his sincere gratitude to his former patrons, for the solid proofs he has hitherto received of their good will towards him; and he assures them, that while he cherishes a grateful recollection of their past kindness—he will spare no effort to merit a continuance of their patronage. He will not permit himself to doubt, but that all who have tried him by his measures, and are in favor of a moderate Tariff of charges, will continue to support his administration. He assures his friends, that although he can accommodate them on both sides of the fence, he will ever be found on his own side of the road.

N. B. The Boston and Nashua Daily Stage, Plymouth and Haverhill Mail Stage, Plymouth Accommodation, Charlestown and Albany, Portsmouth, Meredith and Conway Stages, Arrive and Depart alternately from these Houses, and Books kept for all other Stages that come in town.

Concord April 9, 1831.

ep tf. june 25

THIS DAY Published by GRAY & BOWEN, No: 11 Washington Street, the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. LXXII.

CONTENTS.

ART. I. The Laws of Population and Wages.
II. Poetry and Romance of the Italians.
III. Origin and Progress of the Useful Arts.
IV. Pensylvania Biography.
V. Defence of Mechanical Philosophy.
VI. The Cherokee Case.
VII. The Prospect of Reform in Europe.
VIII. Popular Sports and Festivals.
IX. Harvard University.
X. Life and Character of Henry Brougham.
XI. North-Eastern and Northern Boundary. july 2

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW Just published and for sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS, No. 18. June, 1831.

Contents.

College Instruction and Discipline; Croley's George the Fourth; Hieroglyphic System; Iron; The Siamese Twins Europe and America; Websters Speeches; Poland; History of Maryland; Peole's Notes on Italy.

WALSH'S ARITHMETIC—New Edition.

THE Mercantile Arithmetic, adapted to the Commerce of the U. S. in its domestic and foreign relations: with an appendix, containing practical systems of Measuration, Gauging, and a new and improved system of Book-kteping—a new edition, revised and enlarged.—By Michael Walsh, A. M.

This Arithmetic has passed through several editions, and is now generally used as the standard Mercantile Arithmetic in New England. It is believed the present edition corrected, improved and enlarged, will continue to be a convenient manual for merchants and others engaged in trade, and that pupils, who are preparing for business, by thoroughly learning it, will acquire a readiness and accuracy in which persons, learned in other respects, are frequently deficient. As it is intended to be entirely a *practical* work, adapted to the concerns of trade and commerce, by conveying a general knowledge of accounts and exchange, the numerous examples and exercises have been chiefly taken from actual occurrences.

It may be usad in schools as a sequel to Smith's and other popular treatises on mental Arithmetic, and is believed to be worthy the notice and examination of those teachers who are not already acquainted with it—Published by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, School Book publishers, Boston. june 25

MESSRS. MEACHAM & POND, of Albany Manufacturers of Musical Instruments, respectfull inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. Hewi & Co their sole agents for this state, and intend supplying them with Flutes, Fifes, Bugles, Clarionets, &c. &c., warrentad of superior tone and work.

Hewitt & Co. No. 83 Joy's Buildings, have just received from Messrs. Meacham & Pond, an extensive supply of Cocoa and Box-wood Flutes, Ivory mounted and plain B and C Clarionets, &c., which they can in confidence warrent—For sale at the manufacturers prices.

june 18 istf

WM. NEUSIC.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE following have just been received by HEWITT & CO. No. 83, Joy's Buildings, Washington-street, which, with their former stock of Music, forms an extensive assortment

Trumpet and Drum, 'The war charge sound.'
The Milliners,
The Bell at Sea,
Listen ladies, Listen,
Oh! Why hast thou taught me to love thee,
New York—O what a charming city,
Merry Swiss Girl,
Low waved the summer woods
I'm a gay and gentle sprite,
Knight with a snowy plume
List, hermit, list,
'Tis the Scotish Drum,
Rise Swiss boy,
Green hills of Tyrol,
Cook's Art of Singing,
Swiss Ballad inger.

Also, Instruction Books, for every instrument.

Piano Fortes, of R. and W. Nunns' make, N. York, at the manufacturers's prices, and warranted.

june 4 istf

INDIA RUBBER CAPS. A few boxes Macomber's Patent Water Proof India Rubber Caps. Just received and for sale by

CORNELIUS HERSEY,
feb 4 No. 1, Congress-Square

NECK STOCKS. An extensive assortment at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12, Washington-street. march 11

STEWART'S JOURNAL of a visit to the South Seas, in the U. S. ship Vincennes, during the years 1829 and 1830; with scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manilla, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Heiena. By C. S. Stewart, A. M. in two volumes. Also *Halls Voyages and Travels*. Including Anecdotes of a Naval Life chiefly for the use of young persons. By Captain Basil Hall, R. N. F. R. S. in two volumes. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. Williams Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. june 25.

CAPT. HALL'S NEW WORK.

THIS DAY is Published by CAREY & LEA, Fragments of Voyages and Travels, including Anecdotes of Naval Life; intended chiefly for the use of Young Persons. By Basil Hall Capt. R. N. in 2 vols. royal 18 mo.

"His volumes consist of a *melange* of autobiography, naval anecdotes and sketches, of a somewhat discursive nature, which we have felt much pleasure in perusing."

"The title page to these volumes indicates their being chiefly intended for young persons, but we are much mistaken if the race of grey beards will be among the least numerous of the readers of "midshipmen's pranks and the humors of the green room."—*Lit. Gaz.* june 28

BISHOP HOBART'S WORKS

TO BE PUBLISHED Under the direction and for the Benefit of his Family, THE LIFE and POSTHUMOUS WORKS of the late Right Rev. JOHN HENRY HOBART, D. D. Bishop of the P. E. Church in the State of New-York.

To be comprised in three medium octavo volumes, printed in a handsome style, and to be furnished to subscribers, well bound in sheep at $2 each volume.

Volume one to contain a Memoir of his Life and Writings, with Extracts from his Journal while in Europe, and embellished with a good Likeness of the Bishop.

Volume 2 to contain his various Addresses, Charges, and Sermons, delivered on public occasions.

Volume three to contain a Selection from his unpublished Parochial Sermons.

These volumes will be put to press without delay, and finished with all possible despatch.

Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of R. P. & C. WILLIAMS Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill where will be found a good assortment of books relating to the Doctrines, Discipline and Worship of the P. E. Church.

NEW WORK ON FEVERS.—Chemical Illustration of Fevers, comprising a report of the cases treated at the London Fever Hospital 1828-9. By Alex. Tweede. This day received and for sale by RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK. june 4

VIEWS IN THE UNITED STATES The History and Topography of the United States of North America, from the earliest period to the present time, with a Topographical description of the cities, towns, seaports, edifices, &c. Edited by John Howard Hinton, A. M. assisted by several literary gentlemen in America and England. Illustrated with a series of Views, exhibiting both the majestic scenery and grand national improvements of this flourishing republic; and maps of every state in the Union. Carefully revised to the present year. Nos. 12 and 13, containing a distant view of the falls of Niagara, First Baptist Church at Providence, Unitarian Church at Providence, U. S. Department City of Washington, Monte Video. The residence of D. Wadsworth Esq. near Hartford. Rapids and Bridge above the Falls of Niagara, Hancock House. Published in London. Received for sale by MUNROE & FRANCIS. june 25.

TO BINDERS.

A LOT of SHEEP SKINS, suitable for bookbinders' use, for sale by RICHARDSON LORD & HOLBROOK. july 9

COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH. *For Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth and Cleansing the Mouth.*

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purpose of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth so; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations which have been received by Lowe & Reed, Proprietors are submitted.

From C. H. Stedman, M. D.

U. S. Marine Hospital, March 9, 1831. Having examined and employed the Chlorine Tooth Wash, prepared by you, I feel happy to say that I am fully convinced of its utility in diseases of the teeth and gums; and with this view I cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the public.

Yours respectfully, C. H. STEDMAN.

From S. A. Shurtleff, M. D.

I have used your 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash' and find it an excellent article for removing the fetid breath from decayed teeth, and also in restoring the gums when spongy, to perfect health. On using it in the evening it will preserve a sweet and pleasant taste in the mouth during the whole night. I have prescribed it in diseases occasioned by mercurials, and find it excels all other washes in restoring the mouth to a healthy state, in a short time.

Yours, &c. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, March 15, 1831.

From J. B. Flint, M. D.

I have administered the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you were good enough to put into my hands, and at your request am very willing to say, that the result of my little experience confirms the opinion I had formed of it from a knowledge of its composition. I believe it to be an ingenious, agreeable, and efficacious preparation for preventing the offensive effects of depraved secretions in the mouth and for invigorating and preserving the gums.

JOSH. B. FLINT.

Boston, March 16, 1831.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

☞ Other recommendations may be found on the wrapper to each bottle.

Sold Wholesale by Lowe and Reed, No. 111, State street; by Jos. Kidder, corner of Court and Hanover streets; D. Henchman, Cambridge-street; T. Farrington, 44 Hanover-street; Jarvis & Pearson, and J. T. Brown, Washington-street. Price 50 cents. e3w1y. May 14

IMPROVED STEREOTYPE BLOCK. The subscriber having become proprietor of the Patent Right recently taken out for the IMPROVED STEREOTYPE BLOCK is now ready to receive orders for the same on terms which he believes will be satisfactory to all persons engaged in the printing business.

This Block is unhesitatingly pronounced by all who have examined it, and witnessed its operation, to be far superior to any which has hitherto been offered to the public in this or any other country. It combines in a remarkable degree, simplicity of construction with rapidity of movement; is easily adjusted to the plate, and is less liable to get out of order than the Blocks in common use.

Besides these advantages, the cheapness of the Improved Stereotype Block, it is believed, will command attention, while the rates of printing are in their present state. A list of prices is hereto subjoined, in which it will be observed a large discount is made from those of the Stereotype Block now for sale:—

8vo Blocks,	$18 per set.
12mo "	20 "
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A further discount will be made to dealers in the article. Printers may examine the Improved Stereotype Block at the counting room of the subscriber, No. 3 Congress-street, corner of Lindall-street.

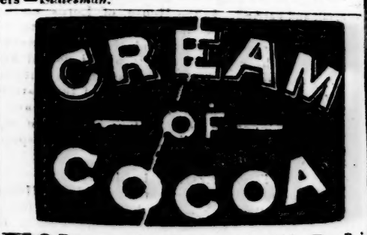
Boston, March 18 FREDERIC S. HILL.

☞ We take pleasure says the Commercial Gazette in endorsing the recommendations contained in the following paragraphs from two of the city newspapers of yesterday.

Stereotype Blocks. The present stereotype blocks published by Mr. Hill, of the Galaxy, are worthy the attention of every printer in the country who has occasion to use an article of this sort. They have already been introduced at the best establishments in this city, and the specimens sent abroad have increased the orders for a large additional number. The block is recommended for its simplicity of construction, its ease in management, its durability, and the reduced price at which it is sold.—*American Trav.*

Stereotype Locks. Mr. F. S. Hill, of this city, is proprietor of a newly invented Stereotype Block, which promises to be of much convenience to the profession. The types are moved by one regular operation, produced by the application of a key, adapted to all blocks in an office, of the patent. The plates are immovably fastened till it is expedient to remove them; and in ordinary cases, the operation of fastening or loosening the plates takes but a second of time, so little movament is necessary.—*N. E. Palladium.*

Useful Invention. We have seen and examined a very neat and beautiful invention recently patented by a mechanic of this city, and now the property of Mr. Hill of the Galaxy. It is an improved Stereotype Block, the mechanical construction of which is exceedingly simple, but which, nevertheless, works with great ease, accuracy, and expedition, and is not likely to be put out of order at the press. The movement of the lips which secure the plate to the block, is directed up and down an inclined plane operated on by a small key setting into the face of the block near the edge, and turning like a gimblet. The whole affair is exceedingly pretty and may be safely recommended to printers.—*Statesman.*



FOR removing Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Redness, Blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions of the skin. This admirable Cosmetic has received universal approbation by all who have used it. The excellent qualities it possesses is in entirely eradicating from the skin, humors of every kind, from whatsoever cause originating, and gradually producing a soft, clear, and delicate complexion, and by its use it imparts to the Neck, Face and arms, a beautiful and healthy bloom, preserves the most delicate texture, and renders rough and harsh skin beautifully smooth and even and by due perseverance in the application of the Cream of Cocoa, a delicate complexion is produced. As this cosmetic is innoxious, it may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate Lady or Child. To gentlemen whose faces are tender after shaving the Cream of Cocoa will be found excellent in ameliorating those unpleasant sensations which are often produced. It is highly recommended for Scrofula and Salt Rheum.

For sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets.

TUITION OF VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC *In Single Lessons, and in Classes.*

MR. EDW. RICH. HANSEN, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. He will give single Lessons either at home or abroad in Singing; also on the Piano Forte, Guitar, German Flute, Violin, Tenor, Violencello, Double Bass, and other instruments.

He will attend Classes of Young Ladies for Singing at his Music Room, two evenings every week; also at Boarding Schools during the day, if such be desired.

He will attend one night weekly a Class of 20 gentlemen, who may desire to improve themselves on different instruments, teaching them how to play together in a course of Lessons, which will not only be progressive, but which will also prove agreeable and amusing.

He will attend one night a week a Class for the instruction of the elements of Harmony.

If meeting with sufficient encouragement, he will occasionally add Lectures on various Musical branches, to which his pupils will all have free admission.

Mr. H. has removed to No. 104, Court-street, (in a private family, a few doors west of Concert Hall,) where he will be happy to inform applicants of further particulars.

march 11. tf

STEREOTYPE BLOCKS.

Purchasers of Stereotype Blocks are requested to take notice, that hereafter the IMPROVED KEY BLOCK, manufactured by the subscriber, will be stamped on the end "F. S. HILL—PATENT." These highly approved Blocks are for sale at the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, and at No. 36, Congress street. Information respecting them may be obtained at the Steam Power Press on the Mill Dam; also, at the Steam Presses in School and Lindall streets.

Orders solicited from Country Publishers.

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